

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

#### NO. XI.

#### DISSENT AND DISSENTERISM.

DIAMONDS and charcoal are exhibitions, in different degrees of purity, of the same elementary principle—carbon. To our apprehension, however, an individual may prize the one, and lightly esteem the other, without exposing himself to any just charge of inconsistency. The gem may be worn by those who affect such things, and who seem to fancy that jeweled worth strikes inward, and flashes radiance upon its wearers, without laying them under any obligation to approve of charcoal fires, or to clean their teeth with powder of the same material, however cunningly refined. The two combinations of the same element differ so widely, that our estimate of the one cannot with any reason be taken as the scale whereby to measure our interest in the other.

Dissent and dissenterism, often as they are identified, are even more broadly distinct the one from the other than are diamonds and charcoal. The one is the abstract principle of which the other is the concrete development. This, is pure truth, directly representative of the Supreme Mind—that, is a mere party, wearing the badge of truth, exhibiting, it may be, little else than human infirmities. Affection for the first does not necessarily imply attachment to the last—nor, unhappily, does zeal for "the dissenting interest" always indicate fervent love to dissent.

The sincere nonconformist is, as we have already seen, solemnly and by public profession betrothed to truth. Whatever will obviously conduce to the promotion of dissent—the wider diffusion amongst men of a correct knowledge of its principles—the quickening of conscience in relation to them—the disentanglement of them from all the extraneous incidents by which their beauty may be obscured—the commendation of them to public attention by importunate activity; to reason, by calm and cogent argument; to confidence and affection, by upright and benevolent conduct—he is under urgent obligations to sanction and abet. Indifference here is palpable inconsistency—refusal is flat rebellion. For he stands before the world individually, and on his own personal responsibility, as a *truthsman*—living for, trusting in, delighted with, his sovereign mistress—anxious not merely himself to yield an affectionate obedience to her benign and gentle sway, but to persuade the whole world to come under the same authority.

But this profession, it is important to observe, binds him to no party—far less does it lay him under any claims which may be supposed to arise out of party exigencies or interest. It may be well, perhaps, to set this in a somewhat clearer light.

We suppose we may be allowed to take for granted as an undeniable fact, plain from the nature of things, and strongly authenticated by uniform experience, that a man does not cease to be a man upon his becoming a dissenter. His recognition of certain important truths introduces him to a new sphere of responsibility and of duty, but leaves him still the subject of personal wishes, hopes, ambition, and attachments. Now within the range of his dissentship—if we may be pardoned the expression—every earnest nonconformist will, for the truth's sake, sympathise with him; but not necessarily beyond it. As a man, he may

be in pursuit of objects believed by us to be greatly detrimental to, if not wholly incompatible with, the advancement of the great principles we profess to hold. And we are by no means laid under constraint, by the fact that he is a dissenter, to sanction directly or indirectly his personal objects. We have pledged our troth to dissent—not to the dissenter; and it is quite possible that the claims of the former may be in open competition with those of the latter.

The case, it is clear, is nowise altered by taking into view a party in the place of an individual; for party is but an aggregate of individuals. The dissenters, considered as a body of men occupying the same position, and affected by the same circumstances, may, simply as men, be held together by a community of interest, and may aspire to certain ends, the realisation of which would put them upon a more advantageous footing in relation to society at large. They may be anxious to increase their importance—to stand well with the government—to enlarge their civil liberties—to parade their loyalty—to bask in the condescending smiles of aristocracy—to conciliate the good-will of worldly wealth—in short, so to bear themselves on all occasions, as eventually to constitute a powerful and respectable party. Would that it were clearly understood on all hands that such things are not to be identified with nonconformity—that there may be the hottest zeal in such matters in entire disjunction from any intelligent appreciation of our ostensible principles. They who go out under the banners of truth, to achieve the conquest of the world in her name, may naturally enough seek as comfortable a cantonment as the exigencies of the service will allow; but surely they might see, if they would use their minds to any purpose, a material distinction between the interest taken in securing for themselves a snug accommodation, and hearty attachment to the cause on whose behalf they have enlisted themselves as soldiers.

The practical conclusion to which we are aiming to conduct our readers is, that partizanship is no duty imposed by his principles upon the nonconformist. He takes a higher position. Men of shorter aims may be unable to comprehend his singleness of purpose—may, with considerable plausibility, point to the little care he discovers to forward "the dissenting interest," as evidence of his insincerity—may regard as treachery to his own friends the fidelity with which he exposes their inconsistencies, and the out-spoken frankness with which he admits and observes upon their follies—may imply by their censures, that the meannesses and vices which lie under a nonconforming profession should be left untouched until meanness and vice under every other garb has been laid bare, and that necessity is laid upon him to see nothing in the community holding his own opinions, and ostensibly embodying his own principles, but their wisdom, worth, and power. They may exalt a certain *esprit de corps* into a cardinal virtue—and by sinuous strains of speech may endeavour to lodge in the mind the conviction, that dissent is sometimes to be sacrificed to dissenterism. Let the genuine nonconformist hold himself aloof from all such delusions. Truth, as truth, is always lovely—man, as man, is always peccable. It is the former, not the latter, that we are sworn to serve. Our profession identifies us with a principle, and with nothing beyond it. To that, and to that alone, our whole responsibility points. Let us but be true to truth—and let us leave the world, and the several sections into which the world is divided, to take their own way. We part company with them, when they part company with the leader whom we follow.

#### BIBLE MONOPOLY.

We commend to the careful perusal of our readers, the following letter from the *Suffolk Chronicle*, the more earnestly, because we have information from several parts of the country that the agents of the Bible Society, in addition to the facts referred to in this document, make it a point, at the committee and association meetings throughout the country, which partake something of a quiet and private nature, to represent the Scotch bibles as very incorrectly printed, and that, to prevent like incorrectness, the committee in Earl street pay large sums to secure more perfect editions.

These gentlemen also attempt to impress the

minds of country societies with the idea that the reduction in price has been accomplished by, and that it originates in, any cause rather than the true one—the destruction of the monopoly, and the consequent free printing, in Scotland.

It ought to be constantly borne in mind that the Bible Society is entirely supplied by those who enjoy the English monopoly; and that one of the reasons for its continuance, confidently urged by its advocates a few years ago, was that, by the patent, the correctness and purity of the text was secured; but when this fallacy was exploded, by the admission of the monopolists themselves, that they were subject to no penalty for errors, and were at liberty to charge what price they pleased for bibles, then the Bible Society's agents declare they pay large sums to correct their editions, while they know that it is next to impossible for the Scotch books to pass with mistakes out of the printer's hands, being all read before publication by a board specially appointed by the government to prevent errors, while continual gross blunders occur in the books of the monopolists, issued by the Bible Society. As an instance, we have before us a diamond testament, published by the Bible Society in 1842, printed by the Queen's printers, which reads thus at the 4th chapter of John's gospel:—

"Verse 43. Now after two days, he departed thence, and went into Galilee.

"Verse 41. And many more believed, because of his own word.

"Verse 44. For Jesus himself testified, that a prophet hath no honour, in his own country."

Let any unauthorised printer in the kingdom commit blunders like this, and he would be ruined; while the monopolists can still find apologists where better things ought to be found.

#### "THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND CHEAP BIBLES.

"To the Editor of the *Suffolk Chronicle*."

SIR—Will you allow me, through the medium of your journal, to correct a misrepresentation made at the meeting of the Bible Association held here last week?

"Every one is aware of the fact, that till within comparatively a few years, the Bible, considered as an article of trade, was the dearest book that could be purchased; and that recently its price has been so reduced that now cheap copies of the scriptures may be bought for the trifling amount of one shilling. How has this reduction been effected?"

"When events calculated to stand in that relation to each other occur in the natural order of cause and effect, the conclusion is obvious, that the one produces the other. Thus, when I find a reduction of more than 200 per cent. in the price of bibles follow upon a series of strenuous efforts to produce that result, I think I am warranted to conclude that the reduction is caused by those efforts."

"I was therefore exceedingly astonished to hear it asserted by a speaker at the meeting in question, that one of the main causes for the cheapness of bibles was the largeness of the demand for them. The rev. gentleman went out of his way to show, that in a commercial point of view, there was in this case a reverse of the usual order of commercial transactions, and instead of a brisk demand raising the price of the supply, it actually lowered it. This is true enough as it regards the cost at which the monopolist can produce the supply; but certainly it has nothing to do with the actual state of the case in respect to the reduction in the price of bibles; for every one acquainted with bible circulation must know that the extra demand during the last year or two has itself been created by the reduction."

"Now is there not, to say the least, a very great want of ingenuousness in the statement I have referred to, made, as it was, by an individual familiar with all the facts of the case—a want of ingenuousness alike unbefitting his character and the platform of the Bible Society."

"The public ought to be informed, though the agents of the Bible Society labour to conceal the fact, that the discentralment of the scriptures from one of the worst consequences of monopoly has been mainly owing, under God, to the patient, persevering, unwearied, but unobtrusive labours of one man; single-handed, he for many years fought the battle with monopoly, till, having by his unwearied perseverance dragged to light facts which rendered palpable the evils of the system, other minds were roused, and the agitation against bible monopoly was begun. The expiration of the Scottish patent greatly aided the work. It was found impossible to have it renewed in the midst of so much light as had been thrown upon the subject; and then was brought to the test the practicability of the unrestricted printing of the word of God being carried on at a lower rate than had ever been calculated. The Bible Society, which unfortunately had ranged itself on the side of monopoly, could not, of course, keep up the price of its bibles with such a competitor in the field; and the monopolist, whose security was so alarmingly invaded, could well afford to help his own cause, as well as that of the Bible Society, by printing cheap editions for so large a consumer. Hence the very great reduction in the price of bibles. And why do the supporters of the Bible Society hesitate honestly to tell the truth?"

"The foregoing remarks refer to the evening meeting

John Henry Davis  
4 Lane Ct. Fleet Street



of the Bible Association. Since writing them, I am informed, that more was said on the morning of the same day on this subject, of which I cannot obtain a correct report.

"However, I must just add, that the insinuations thrown out as to the correctness of editions issuing from the Scotch press, deepen the painful suspicions in my mind which had been awakened by the disingenuousness I had myself noticed. The agents of the Bible Society must know, do know, that there is no guarantee whatever for the correctness of their own editions, beyond the usual degree of care which may be found in a printer's office; whilst in Scotland, every edition must undergo the supervision of a government board, appointed for that express purpose.

"It is lamentable to see the advocates of such a noble institution as the Bible Society, acting under the influence of such mean jealousies; one would have supposed that they, of all men, would have been the persons to rejoice in and encourage the labours of Mr Childs, of Bungay, and would have exulted with fraternal sympathy in the success of Dr Thomson, of Coldstream.

"I am, yours, &c.,

"ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

"Ipswich, Oct. 7th, 1844."

#### CAUTION TO DISSENTERS INSURING.

THE *Patriot* of November the 7th contains the following, which is eminently entitled to the consideration of every dissenter. The clause referred to, is inserted in the policies of most offices, and, in the present state of ecclesiastical affairs, can scarcely fail to be a source of serious annoyance and injury to the nonconformist body:—

We transfer the following from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 6th, and trust that the suggestion which it contains will be extensively acted on by our friends. The case described is not an uncommon one, and may be expected to occur more frequently, from the present excited state of feeling on the part of the established church. It will be the grossest folly on the part of dissenters, to expose themselves to such serious inconvenience and injury, when they have an institution of their own which provides an effectual remedy.

In the prospectus of the Dissenters' and General Assurance Company, the following is stated as the second of its distinctive features:—

"Certificates of age and character, and of the amount of loss in case of fire, not required from clergymen and churchwardens."

We need say no more:—a word to the wise is sufficient.

"To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*."

"Sir—The public should be informed of the following case. A friend of mine has insured in the Sun Fire-office, and has had the misfortune to be burnt out. In the policy of insurance is a clause, that the minister and churchwardens of the parish shall certify or declare that the fire has happened by simple accident. In my friend's case, he being a dissenter, and opposed to church-rates, and because the minister really does not know whether the fire took place by accident or design (how should he?), they, the minister and churchwardens, refuse to make the declaration. I have consulted counsel upon this clause, and, to my astonishment, it is said to be fatal to the goodness of the claim. The minister will not declare any knowledge, or even opinion, either way. Thus it happens that thousands of insurers (for several offices put in this clause) may be any day regularly done out of their cash, simply through the pique or waywardness of all, or any one, of these gentlemen, without the least regard to the merits of the case, and the ruin of the insurer. I think this a very great iniquity, and, therefore, earnestly request the insertion of this letter, that others may take measures, while it is time, to remove their insurance to offices that do not take advantage of this clause. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"City, Nov. 3.

"JOHN DELL."

In conformation of the view taken by the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, Mr Darles has addressed a letter to the *Patriot*, which appears in that Journal of the 11th, and of which we subjoin a copy.

#### INSURANCE BY DISSENTERS.

SIR—In confirmation of the statement respecting the insurance of the property of dissenters, I send you the following case, upon which I have no doubt the opinion of counsel is grounded. It is *Worsley v. Wood*, 6 Term Reports, 710. The Judges in the case generally approved of the condition, and Justice Lawrence said, in reference to the clause, that "these terms seem highly reasonable," and "as this is a condition precedent, even supposing that the refusal by the minister and churchwardens were a wrongful act in them, the cases are uniform to show that if a person undertake for the act of a stranger, that act must be done."

Although I have been acquainted with this case for years, I never thought it necessary to change my insurance office, which is the Phoenix, and the office which was concerned in the above case; yet now, that I perceive that, as a dissenter, I am liable to lose all benefit of the policy, I shall remove to a more liberal one. I would just mention, that if all the inhabitants of the parish were to certify, and the minister to refuse, no one could recover against the office, as the condition is precedent.

I am, Sir, your humble obedient servant,

Lincoln's Inn, Thursday.

BIRCH DARLES.

It is surely needless that we say one word to enforce on dissenters the course they should pursue. To subject themselves to such wrong when the remedy is so simple, would be an act of gratuitous folly, for which we should want a name.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—LYNN, NORFOLK.—The Anti-state-church Association is neither dead nor yet asleep. Dr Cox delivered a lecture in the baptist chapel, in this town, on Tuesday evening, October 22nd, which was well attended, and heard with great interest. Not being yet favoured with a railway communication to Lynn, the Dr was not with us till half an hour after the time announced for commencement. Mr Wigner, the pastor of the baptist church, commenced by giving out a hymn, and engaging in prayer, after

which we were favoured with an excellent lecture on the principles of dissent, and the objects of the association. This lecture is to be followed up by four others on the subject, by Mr Wigner. A collection was made on behalf of the association, amounting to £2 3s., and the large congregation dispersed, evidently pleased and instructed.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—We are glad to hear that the campaign against the church is to be opened very shortly in Leeds. On Wednesday week, the Rev. Dr Massie, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Music hall, of this town, in which he will take up the historical argument against religious establishments. We have no doubt the subject will be very ably handled, and we hope to see the lecture well attended.—*Leeds Times*.

GALLOWTREE-GATE CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. G. Legge, pastor of the church at the above place of worship, delivered an admirable discourse on the principles of dissent, in which he dwelt on the primary duty of religion, its spiritual character in opposition to mere forms and ceremonies, the simplicity of the apostles' modes of worship, and the essentially voluntary character of real religion. In each part the preacher was sound in argument, and felicitous in elucidation, tending throughout to demonstrate the fallacy of a state or forced religion, and that voluntarism must be ultimately established, and which he believed the events of the times were fast hastening upon us.—*Leicester Mercury*.

CHURCH RATES AT SMETHWICK.—Smethwick has been in a state of excitement during the past week, in consequence of the vicar commencing operations to get in his tithe. On Wednesday, October 30, a cart, said to be worth upwards of ten pounds, was taken from Mr W. Hackett, for a tithe charge of seven shillings, for a piece of garden ground. On the same day, a mahogany dining table was taken from Samuel Haberley, for a tithe charge of eighteenpence halfpenny—both of which were sold on Monday, the 4th of November, by public auction, the table for £1 4s., and the cart for £1 5s. A public meeting was called for Monday evening, at Mr Hackett's mill, when resolutions were passed, unanimously condemnatory of all compulsory payments for the support of religion, either by tithes or church-rates, as being inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and a flagrant infringement on the rights of conscience and property.

CAMBRIDGE ANTI-CHURCH-RATE ASSOCIATION.—We have received the following circular in reference to a case lately noticed in our columns, and strongly recommend it to the consideration of our readers:—

"SIR—We, the undersigned, being the committee of the abovenamed association, beg leave most respectfully to lay before you the following facts, which have recently transpired in this priest-ridden borough:—The parish church of St Botolph, in Cambridge, having lately undergone a thorough repair, a rate of two shillings in the pound has been imposed upon the inhabitants of such parish, to pay for the said repairs. Amongst others was a poor man of the name of William Bidwell, with a large family, a member of the above association, whose rate amounted to sixteen shillings; and, conscientiously differing from compulsory payments towards the established church, he refused to pay the rate. A summons was obtained, and after that an order to compel payment, but Mr Bidwell did not attend to either; and at the last summer assizes held at Cambridge an indictment was preferred against him for disobeying a magistrate's order. He was afterwards taken before the borough magistrates, and held to bail to answer the charge at the next March assizes. The above society have taken up this most extraordinary case, and retained Mr C. H. Cooper, an eminent solicitor of Cambridge, to conduct his defence; and, as the members are chiefly composed of working men, they have deemed it advisable to appeal to those friends who coincide with the views of the members of this society—viz., that compulsory payments towards the established church are unjust. To assist them in raising the necessary fund for his defence, the smallest donations sent to either of the following persons to whose names an asterisk is placed, will be most thankfully received; and any further information that may be required will be duly attended to by an application to the secretary. We remain, sir, yours very obediently,

SAMUEL GINN, president

WILLIAM INGLE, vice-president

HENRY ARBURN

WILLIAM CAMPION

CHARLES BULL

RICHARD THURLBORN, secretary,

No. 14, Pound hill, Cambridge.

\* Mr W. BROWN, tailor and robe maker,

Bridge street, Cambridge

\* Mr B. D. MOYSE, baker, Magdalen street,

Cambridge

\* Mr W. JOHNSON, woollendrapery, Sidney

street, Cambridge."

GROSS INCONSISTENCY.—The Rev. F. Close, of Cheltenham, a staunch advocate for church and state, and a strenuous defender of all the abuses resulting from that adulterous union, gave a lecture on Puseyism and popery, on Tuesday last. He said, "The Christian religion is essentially spiritual; it is the pure worship of one spirit by another. For three centuries after its promulgation it preserved that character: it was kept pure by poverty and persecution—it had no splendid temples, no rites, no long array of priests, no sculptures, no paintings; and it was only when it became allied with the great ones of the earth, when Kings and Emperors were its professors, did munificence and idolatry, and error and symbols creep in." He then goes on to denounce the Camden Society, declaring its object to be to favour popery, though he acknowledges the society to be "very powerful, numbering among its members at the present day no less than two archbishops, eighteen bishops, and a large number of protestant divines." If this connexion of church and state be so dangerous, why does not Mr Close leave the state church as by law established, and so purge himself

of all contamination? If Mr Close be a good churchman, how dare he denounce a society sanctioned by his ecclesiastical superiors, his two archbishops, eighteen other bishops and a large "number of divines?" Common minds, not given to sophistry, must come to the conclusion that Mr Close's conscience pulls one way and his avarice another. But for his "living," Mr Close would be a dissenter.—*Aylesbury News*.

GUY FAWKES DAY AT EXETER.—We learn from the *Western Times* that gunpowder plot day was celebrated at Exeter with all its pristine honours, and that the Bishop of Exeter and "inferior clergy" even allowed the youngsters of the city the use of "that most holy piece of consecrated ground," the cathedral yard, to light their bonfire and let off their rockets. A correspondent of that journal solves this enigmatical proceeding:—"And pray, sir, for what reason does the Bishop encourage these annual meetings? Is it to annoy his fellow-subjects, who are Roman Catholics? or to impress on the minds of the inhabitants the incontrovertible fact, that the church of England is indebted to gunpowder for her existence, and dependent on gunpowder for her security?"

INFLUENCE OF THE PUSEYITES.—"Our readers will remember that in June, 1843, a protest, or some document of that nature, was signed by a body of Dr Pusey's friends in Oxford and elsewhere, against the Vice-chancellor's sentence. The fourth name annexed to that protest was that of the Rev. W. G. Ward. The fifth name was that of the Rev. A. W. Haddon. The ninth was that of the Rev. W. F. Audland. Mr Haddon has been appointed, within these few days, one of the public examiners of the candidates for degrees. Mr Audland has just been nominated, by the Bishop of Oxford, to succeed the Rev. S. Waldegrave, at St Ebbe's. The church of St Ebbe's has been the chief, and nearly the only place, for some years past, in which the doctrines of the articles were proclaimed from an Oxford pulpit. It has been occupied, during the last seven years, by Mr Champneys, Mr Baring, and Mr Waldegrave. It is now consigned to a disciple of tract No. 90, and this by the direct act of the Bishop himself.—*Record*.

THE PUSEYITE SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—We are now, in all probability, on the verge of a considerable secession from our venerable establishment. The fact we believe to be, that Mr Newman would have gone over to Rome a year ago, could he have carried Dr Pusey with him. But Dr Pusey was not ready; and his secession, without Dr Pusey, would have had comparatively little effect. From the intelligence we have received, we think it probable that about thirty Masters of Arts in Oxford will accompany Mr Newman, if Dr Pusey secedes also; and we have heard it computed, by those well qualified to form a just opinion of the case, that in Oxford, Cambridge, and over the country at large, there will be, in all, about 100 of the tractarians who will secede to their appropriate place within the bosom of Rome, if Mr Newman were accompanied by Dr Pusey.—*Record*. The *Oxford Chronicle* adds "We have reason to believe, that ten days since a conference, at which the principal tractarians assisted, was held here, in which the question of Rome in the church, or Rome in and with Rome, was discussed; the least honest being in the majority! So the movement was postponed." The *Leeds Times* says it has been rumoured that Dr Hook, and others equally consistent with Mr Newman, were about to follow his example. So far, however, as Dr Hook is concerned, his admirers in Leeds may at once set themselves at rest—as, no doubt, they will do, when we assure them that there are no "great prizes" in the Roman catholic church—no bishoprics worth from ten to twenty thousand pounds per annum. No, no! Dr Hook is too wise to become a catholic."

REVIVAL OF CHURCH EXTENSION IN SCOTLAND.—It appears, from the report of a meeting which was held last week in Glasgow, "on the behalf of the Educational and Missionary Schemes of the Church of Scotland," that the establishment, crippled and almost annihilated as she has been by the Free church secession, is not disposed to remain content within her borders, but is bent on assuming an aggressive position. She proposes to revive the old project of church extension, and to lift her voice for more endowments. This, when tried before, proved not only a failure, but a fatal one; for it had no small share in bringing the church into the breakers amongst which she made shipwreck. But if attempted now, in her shattered condition, it must prove her utter ruin. The project, absurd before the disruption, is a thousand times more absurd now. With parish churches almost deserted, and five hundred new and well-filled places of worship in the land, how preposterous to talk of church extension at the public expense and in connexion with the declining establishment! It took dissenters some trouble to resist the former attempt, but the one now threatened, should it really be made, need not incommode them, for it will never be listened to by government.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

MR NEWMAN.—Mr Williams has written to the *Times* to deny that he has received a letter from Mr J. H. Newman, intimating that he can no longer continue a member of the English church.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Since the disruption of the church of Scotland, great efforts have been made by the residuaries to maintain something like appearances in the churches of the establishment. A rather remarkable instance of devotion and attachment occurred the other week in a populous town in the west of Scotland. The reverend fathers and brethren in the neighbourhood, evincing the greatest interest and concern for the many thousands of the Gaelic population, made



arrangements in order to secure the assistance of a reverend brother who could conduct the services in the Gaelic language. The largest church in the town was fixed on as the place of assembly, accommodation being thus offered to the extent of two thousand sittings for the destitute Highland population. The bell rang, the preacher arrived, the officer stepped into the vestry, and, before proceeding to carry forth the Bible, suggested that, as the congregation was small, the people might be invited to meet in the session-house. To this very wise proposal, however, he would not agree; and, as no precentor had made his appearance, the reverend gentleman officiated in that capacity himself, and went through the other services all in Gaelic—to how many people do our readers suppose? Guess—200? no; 100? no. How many? Only seven people! besides the officer, who, poor man, did not understand what was said. After the services, a question arose as to the disposal of the collection, which amounted to the handsome sum of 44d. sterling. The minister, in the most generous manner, decided that it should be given to the poor. Oh, *mhi!* how has the glory departed from the national church of Scotland.

**THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.**—Extraordinary as have been the efforts of the Free church party, in providing funds for their various schemes, we have met with nothing equal to the following fact, no less indicative of the wealth than of the spirit and liberality of the Free church party. Nineteen individuals, ten of whom are resident in Glasgow, have subscribed, towards the building of the projected college, in connexion with the Free church, the magnificent sum of £19,000!

**JAMAICA ELECTIONS.**—TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARIES.—Our readers will be glad to hear that the electors of Saint Thomas in the Vale have returned Dr Palmer, the chairman of the Voluntary Convention, as their member to represent them in the Hon. House of Assembly. Geo. W. Gordon, the well known radical, is his colleague; the latter gentleman is well known as the Joseph Hume of Jamaica. Mr Lewis, who came forth as a champion for the church and state party, has been defeated in the radical parish of St Catherine; the baptists, to a man, opposed him, and supported the liberal members. The election for the Vere parish has terminated in the return of Alexander Forbes, Esq., merchant, and Dr Bruce, medical practitioner. Mr Lord Garigues, one of the old members, did not offer himself to the electors. Both the new members are voluntaries, one of them having some time ago given in his adhesion to the cause, and the other is a warm friend to it.—*Jamaica Guardian.*

### Correspondence.

#### THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—I was exceedingly glad to see the resolutions which were passed at a meeting of a few of the friends of the *Eclectic Review*, recently held in London. The long standing, the high ability, the evangelical character, and the catholic spirit of that periodical, have won for it the confidence of the great body of orthodox dissenters; while its bold and able advocacy of nonconforming principles, and its increased sympathy with the unequivocal signs of the times, since it has been in the hands of its present respected editor, have greatly increased its value in the estimation of by far the larger proportion of its readers. The independent bearing and the more decisive tone which the *Eclectic* has assumed—the temerity its editor has shown in daring to vindicate the old doctrine of “representation equal with taxation,” and in venturing to sanction an association which has for its object the dissolution of the union between the church and the state by peaceful, moral, and Christian means—have given offence, it should seem, to some conservative dissenters, so that we are to have a rival work, under the name of the *British Quarterly*.

After two or three challenges from the editor of the *Eclectic*, Dr Vaughan, who is to conduct the new review, professes, in a correspondence with Dr Price, in which the former appears to great disadvantage, to inform the public as to the origin and the intentions of his new project. He cannot conceal, though he declines publicly to avow, first, that the *British Quarterly* is to be a sectarian work, and will therefore, as far as its influence may extend, discountenance that catholicity of spirit in which the strength and the purity of Christ's church so greatly consists. The neutral and liberal ground of the *Eclectic* is to be abandoned for the limited and comparatively paltry purpose of advocating the interests of “our denomination”—second, that the political creed taught in the *British Quarterly* will be based on expediency, not on principle, and that the most enlightened advocates of the doctrine of equal rights must expect, in its pages, to be classed among the disciples of anarchy and violence—third, that the *British Quarterly*, while most zealously and devoutly anxious to see the church severed from the state, will repudiate, in the best way in its power, the formation of a society by men of piety, erudition, and discretion, to carry out this great design in the fear of God and in dependence on his help and grace. If this be the attitude which the new review is to assume—and if it be not, I have misconstrued, Mr Editor, all I have heard and read on the subject—Dr Price has little to fear from Dr Vaughan.

What may be the unwonted claims on the attention of men of taste, which the *British Quarterly* may present, remains to be seen; but nothing with which the public has hitherto been favoured from the pen of Dr Vaughan, justifies, in the slightest measure, the conclusion, that the new work which is to appear under his auspices, will take the precedence of the *Eclectic* in any of the higher qualities of composition; while one should imagine that the doctor might find enough to do in seeming to realise the fondest and highest hopes of the founders of that most valuable institution over which he has been called to preside.

When, Mr Editor, I read of such proceedings as those which distinguished the special meeting of the London Missionary Society, held so lately in Exeter hall,

touching the Tahitian question—and of such a monstrous proposition, as that reported in your paper of the 30th of last month, to have been made by the Rev. John Angell James at the meeting of the Congregational Union at Norwich—I feel, for one, that these are not the times in which to be mute and inactive, or in which to be guilty, from motives of false delicacy, of betraying the principles I approve. Why, sir, the attack attempted by Mr James on the independence of the churches, and which the Rev. John Burnett so firmly resisted, calls for the indignant repudiation of every dissenter in these realms, and especially of the rising ministry of the day. That gentlemen, it appears, ventured to suggest the propriety of appointing three persons, and one of them a paid officer, for the purpose of protecting the churches of Christ connected with the Congregational Union from the introduction of unsuitable ministers.\* There is so much that is priestly, tyrannical, unscriptural, and mischievous, wrapped up in this strange suggestion, that it seems impossible it should have been the result of mature consideration. I rejoice in the belief, sir, that no names however distinguished, and no efforts however strenuous, will be able so far to roll back the cause of independency in the land. If these be the notions, or anything like them, which are entertained by the more conservative body of dissenters, no wonder they dislike the *Eclectic*. Let them, by all means, set up a work of their own, and openly avow, and manfully advocate, in its columns, the opinions they prefer.

In the meantime, let the friends of advancing freedom, of genuine independency, and of aggressive nonconformity, rally round the *Eclectic*. Let them resolve to encourage its talented and esteemed Editor, who has set so noble an example to the conductors of the periodical literature of the day, by largely extending its circulation, and by resisting all efforts, whether open or concealed, to weaken its influence on society.

I am, dear sir, yours cordially,

J. P. MURSELL.

### The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Nov. 12, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met at their rooms, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday. The following is the address to the people of Ireland passed at the last meeting:—

THE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—We have watched with deep interest the progress of your efforts to obtain, by peaceful and constitutional means, the right of self-government for your long injured and oppressed country; and we have seen with admiration, that even while you were nationally insulted by the unjust and, as it has proved, illegal imprisonment of your great leader, you were not, for one moment, betrayed into any act of violence or outrage. We rejoice in the great moral triumph you have thus far achieved. We cannot but view it as indicating that the blessing of Divine Providence will continue to rest on the course you are pursuing; and we cordially respond to the sentiments of Daniel O'Connell, that “every change of political institutions should be effected by exclusively moral and peaceable means;” and “that no amelioration, however in its nature valuable, in the laws or government, should be purchased by any one crime or sin of ever so small a degree; and, above all, is not worth the purchase by the loss of one single life.”

As we are associated for the simple object of promoting, by peaceable and Christian means, an equality of political rights to our fellow countrymen, it would be out of our province, in our collective capacity, to take any part in the movement now going forward for federalism or repeal; but we consider that the present is an appropriate time for expressing our conviction that the announcement made in Daniel O'Connell's letter of the 2nd ult., forms a ground on which millions of your countrymen on this side the channel can cordially unite: but we would, at the same time, have it distinctly understood, that, in our judgment, no system of federalism can be established on a firm and stable basis, which is not built on that solid principle of representative government which recognises the right of every man, irrespective of any pecuniary advantages he may possess, to an equal share with every other man in the representation. Happily, on this point we are not only united in principle with a great majority of our Irish brethren, but in the details by which the principle should be carried out; for in the address of the Repeal Association to this Union, dated August 15, 1844, says:—

“First—We agree with you that the right of suffrage should be complete; that is to say, that every male adult, unaffected by insanity and unstained by the turpitude of convicted crime, should have the power to vote for a representative in parliament. This is what is called by some ‘universal suffrage;’ yet that is an inaccurate denomination. But by whatever name it may be called, we are for the thing itself—the power to every male adult, unconvicted of crime or insanity, to vote for a representative in parliament. We insist that this is a right—a constitutional right; and we further insist, with you, that in point of constitutional doctrine, the right of every man to vote for his representative is, in point of justice and equity, perfectly equal to any privilege of the peerage, and to the title of the monarch to the throne. The deprivation of the masses of the people of this right has degraded Englishmen, by dividing them into two classes—a master class, who are allowed the exercise of the right of voting; and a slave class, who are robbed of their right of voting.

\* Why does not the rev. gentleman propose the appointment of five persons, two of whom shall be paid agents, to examine candidates for church fellowship throughout the religious community to which they belong; and five others, whose province it shall be to take care that the churches do not set apart unsuitable members to the deacon's office? Is this the year of our Lord 1844?

Shame upon any Englishman who will tamely submit to this robbery and insult!

“Secondly—We entirely agree with you upon the absolute necessity of vote by ballot. Accompanied by complete suffrage, it will render bribery totally unavailing, and therefore impracticable. The ballot will render intimidation utterly impossible. By means of the ballot the vote will belong unconditionally to the voter himself, to be disposed of in the manner he shall conscientiously prefer. Besides, the method of voting by ballot will necessarily prevent rioting and violence at the poll—it will secure the peaceable exercise of the right of voting.

“3rdly—We entirely agree with you upon the principle of equalising the electoral districts. Nothing can be more absurd than that Harwich, with less than 200 voters, should have as many representatives in parliament as the West Riding of Yorkshire, with 36,000 voters. It is really degrading to human nature to acquiesce in a system which gives to 200 persons the same influence in granting supplies of the public money, which is divided amongst 36,000 other persons. We, therefore, most heartily concur with you upon that principle which would equalise the electoral districts.

“4thly—We entirely concur with you that the property qualification of members of the House of Commons should be abolished. It did not exist in Ireland before the union. It does not exist in Scotland at the present day. It does not exist for the members of the universities, or for the eldest sons of peers. It is unequal, as well as unjust, and should be immediately abolished.

“5thly—We acquiesce in your principle that the members of parliament should be paid their reasonable expenses. It is the principle acted upon by several free nations, and we see no objection to its being carried into effect in these countries.

“6thly—We acquiesce in your principle of annual parliaments. If we had not been affected by your preference to annual over triennial parliaments, we should, upon the whole, prefer the latter. But political combinations can never take place efficiently, without a readiness on all parts to sacrifice some matter of detail. We, therefore, in order to co-operate fully with you, sacrifice our preference to triennial parliaments, and declare that we will go with you for the shorter period—namely, annual.”

To these sentiments we confidently hope the Repeal Association will steadfastly adhere. Though at the present moment the power to govern is in the hands of the few, there are no doubtful indications that correct views of the rights of the many are now spreading in circles where, at one time, very different opinions were entertained. Party distinctions are breaking up; principle is more and more acknowledged as the true source of real national reform—the only ground on which the confidence and earnest co-operation of the non-electors can be maintained: and we are persuaded that there are peaceable and constitutional means—such, for example, as moving amendments on votes of supply—by which a comparatively few members of the House of Commons could secure all your rights, if backed by the voice of the people of the United Kingdom. To secure their cordial union and support, they must, in the first place, be satisfied as to the practicability of the means proposed, and the honest and earnest determination of those in whom they confide, to carry them into effect, so as to realise, in imperial as well as domestic legislation, full, fair, and free representation.

**SHEFFIELD.**—On Tuesday and Wednesday nights, Mr Henry Vincent gave two public addresses in the Amphitheatre of this town. Although the rain fell in torrents on each night, and notwithstanding the charge of sixpence admission to the boxes, and a charge for pit and gallery, to the surprise of every one, the meetings were largely and respectably attended. On the first occasion the assembly was presided over by Edward Smith, Esq. (an influential member of the Society of Friends); and on the second occasion by W. Fowler, Esq. Mr Vincent was received with great applause; and his lectures excited an interest of the most gratifying kind. At the conclusion of the second lecture, Mr Bailey (independent minister, and founder of the People's college) addressed the meeting in support of the vote of thanks to Mr Vincent, which was carried by thundering applause.

On Monday night Mr Vincent addressed a densely crowded meeting in the Friends' meeting house on Temperance and Education—Edward Smith, Esq., in the chair.

**PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.**—Mr Vincent visited this important institution on Thursday night, and addressed the students at length, on the value of education, and on the good that must result from the proper cultivation of the sons and daughters of the middle and working classes. Our readers may be aware that this is the institution founded by Mr Bailey (the independent minister). The institution is an experiment to see how far our elder youth, of both sexes, may be properly educated without interfering with their engagements in trade. Some of the classes assemble at half-past six in the morning, for an hour or two; and others at from seven to half-past eight in the evening. There are nearly three hundred students busily engaged in the study of mathematics, arithmetic, phonography, grammar, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, history, logic, composition, elocution, &c., &c., &c.; and their attainments and conduct are creditable to them in the highest degree. Mr Bailey (whose industry and perseverance under all sorts of difficulties are most unwearied) deserves the thanks of the friends of improvement throughout the country; and he ought to receive the support and encouragement of all the friends of education. His success



has been most triumphant hitherto. But should he be properly encouraged, and be enabled to carry his experiment a little further, there is reason to hope that people's colleges may ere long be established in all the principal towns in the nation. Let the friends of education visit Sheffield, and make themselves acquainted with Mr Bailey's admirable institution.

### General News.

#### FOREIGN.

##### GUIANA.

The West India mail has brought the account of another attempt, by the legislature of Guiana, to promote an extensive emigration of Coolies into that colony. In the space of forty-eight hours, just four hours before the mails were closed which brought the despatches to this country, the following bills were passed:—1st. An ordinance to raise £75,000 for the introduction of 5,000 Coolies, and a promise to raise £160,000 if his lordship the Secretary of State will allow 10,000 to come. 2nd. An ordinance to raise £500,000 on Government for the general purposes of immigration. 3rd. An ordinance to extend the provisions of the civil list to the period of paying off the loan with its interest and expenses.

Immediately the fact was known a public meeting was held in New Amsterdam, to protest against these proceedings, and the result is thus described in a private letter:—"That meeting was put down by the hissing, groaning, shouting, stamping, &c., of a white mob. Conduct more shameful I never witnessed. What a contrast did it exhibit to that of our poor and oppressed native population! Magistrates, doctors, lawyers, planters, merchants, government officials, &c., without number were there—a formidable array. In the midst of the tumult which gentlemen created, a justice of the peace, a stipendiary magistrate, who gets £700 sterling a year of our money to explain the laws and defend the rights of the people, stood up, stamped, and vociferated that the meeting was illegal, &c." Eventually the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for the same. Meanwhile sufficient time was left to draw up a few memorials to the Colonial Secretary. The following is one of them, and, as giving an explanation of this flagrant attempt at injustice, and the views of many of the colonists, we subjoin it at full length. It was signed in twenty-four hours by 1,100 people:—

"To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c."

"The memorial of the undersigned, adopted at a public meeting for the purpose, held in Islington, county of Berberice, on the 30th September, 1844,

"Respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists sympathise with the proprietary body in the embarrassment under which, in common with their fellow-colonists, they at present evidently labour; but cannot attribute that embarrassment either to the idleness or the overpay of the labouring class, who would, if suitably encouraged by the fair adoption of some such plan as the renting or *métairie* system, recommended some time ago by your lordship, be adequate and willing not only to keep up the present estate cultivation, but also gradually to extend it.

"That your memorialists attribute the present embarrassment to the unnatural extent to which, in the time of slavery, the cultivation of exportable produce was pushed; to the extravagant habits of by-gone days, through which the estates are burdened with heavy mortgages; to the non-residence of the landed proprietors; to the costly and fruitless immigration plans of the last few years, by which the thoughts of the planters were kept away from more practical measures, and upwards of 500,000 dollars of the colonial resources were worse than wasted; to the enormous annual drain upon those resources of about 150,000 dollars for ecclesiastical grants and stipends; to the diminished protection in the British market of free-grown produce against that of slave countries; to excessive taxation, especially the import duties on the necessities of life; and to a general want of adaptation, in plans and measures, for the existing state of freedom.

"That your memorialists, with these views as to the causes of the present embarrassment, cannot look upon the large and expensive schemes of immigration to which the combined court of this colony, in its late extraordinary sitting, gave sanction, as at all likely to ameliorate, but rather to aggravate the evil in question, and as fraught with alarming consequence to the best interests of the community.

"That your memorialists earnestly appeal to your lordship against the unjust and extravagant vote of the combined court of £75,000 sterling, for Coolie immigration, and the pledge which that court gave of £75,000 more, if it can be expended, for the same purpose—a sum which, with the care of the immigrants in sickness and death, and the return home of the survivors, will, your memorialists doubt not, be doubled, and involve an outlay of not less than £300,000 sterling—an amount equal to £3 sterling per head of the entire existing population.

"That, beside the above most reckless and unnecessary expenditure, your memorialists are alarmed to find their local legislators still pursuing, with their accustomed haste and precipitation, the suicidal measure of an immigration loan bill for the raising of half a million sterling more of money, in order to bring in 20,000 additional labourers.

"That your memorialists respectfully submit that a national burden of half a million of money on the resources of a community of only 100,000 souls, doubled, as they doubt not it will be, by the interest, return passage, and other contingencies, will be but ill compensated by the introduction, for five years, of 20,000 untutored, sensual, and unstable heathen, a large proportion of whom will, in all probability, fall into drunkenness, idleness, and vagrancy, whilst others will soon find a premature grave.

"That such an immense outlay, whether falling on the imports or the exports, will, your memorialists are persuaded, operate in a manner equally fatal to the real and permanent prosperity of the country.

"That, in order to enable this colony to compete in the British market with other countries, your memorialists respectfully submit that there should be a reduction, and not an augmentation of its burdens; and that that reduction should embrace a removal of all colonial taxes from the necessities of life, and the withdrawal of all grants for ecclesiastical purposes.

"That your memorialists, whilst protesting against immigration at all at the public expense; yet, considering the extent and resources of the colony, they would rejoice in spontaneous immigration, or in the introduction of captured Africans; the only race of people suited to immigrate as labourers into this country.

"That your memorialists regret, and cannot but condemn, the following resolution of the Combined Court, in reference to your lordship's despatch, No. 420, dated Downing street, 31st July, 1844—"That, in the event of the loan ordinance being rejected, this court shall not be expected to raise, and will not raise, the means of meeting the provisions of the said civil list ordinance, should it be accepted."

"That your memorialists, regarding the above language as involving an unworthy threat, venture to hope it will influence your lordship's mind against, rather than in favour of, the loan bill in question. Your memorialists, whilst strongly objecting to that civil list, on account of the incorporation with it of certain ecclesiastical items, which your memorialists intended to implore your lordship not to allow after the expiration of the present ordinance; still, as good and loyal subjects of her Majesty, ever willing to 'render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's,' they will always be ready to support the dignity and efficiency of the civil government, and the more cheerfully so if, in this instance, they shall enjoy your lordship's protection from the dreaded and ruinous loan bill.

"That your memorialists, at this crisis, knowing that in vain they will make known their views and feelings to the local legislature, are the more anxious to avail themselves of the privilege of addressing their memorials and petitions to your lordship; that of this privilege, however, so important and so valued, your memorialists in cases of emergency are virtually deprived, by an arrangement of his Excellency the Governor, requiring that all documents intended to reach the Colonial office, through the government despatch box, be forwarded to his Excellency forty-eight hours before the making up of the homeward mail—an arrangement to your memorialists, at this distance from the metropolis, peculiarly inconvenient.

"That your memorialists, therefore, implore your lordship's influence to be so employed, both in her Majesty's council and in the imperial parliament, as to prevent the measures of the late extraordinary session of the Combined Court passing into law; and to allow no future enactments of a similar character to obtain the royal sanction, until your memorialists are favoured with a legislative body in some degree disposed to consult the views and feelings of the general community, expressed though they be in (the original copies of) the Magna Charta of England, by means of the now despised and ridiculed 'hooks and crosses.'

"And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c."

In another memorial, signed by James Scott, A.M., minister of Ebenezer chapel; Chas Rattray, minister of Lust-en-Rust, and Salem chapels; Sidney Smith Murkland, minister of Freedom and Urwick chapels; Thomas Henderson, minister of Zion and Arundel chapels, and of Bethel chapel *pro tem.*; E. A. Wallbridge, minister of Smith church, city of Georgetown; the scheme is still further exposed. The memorial concludes:—

"That your memorialists, whilst alive to the general inexpediency of renewing the present civil list ordinance at this particular period, entertain special and serious objections to that part of the said Civil List bill which secures more than £9,000 sterling per annum, or a total of more than £86,000 sterling, during the period of its operation, for the functionaries of certain ecclesiastical systems to which your memorialists have already referred. Your memorialists respectfully, yet earnestly, complain against such a misappropriation of public money:—

"1st. Because the principle on which these ecclesiastical provisions are founded violates that religious liberty of conscience which is our birthright, and the birthright of every one, even of the humblest of our fellow-citizens. We believe every man to be responsible to God, and to Him alone, for his religious opinions and worship, and that no earthly government has a right to compel its subjects to believe, to profess, or to support, any system of religious faith or observance.

"2ndly. Because a large portion of the population of this country belongs not to either of the endowed ecclesiastical sects. We, and thousands under our ministerial care and influence, derive no manner of benefit from the labours of the state-paid clergy; and we deem it grievously unjust that we should be heavily taxed under the civil list ordinance for the support of other religious systems. The people under our pastoral instruction feel this injustice to be the more oppressive, inasmuch as, according to the scriptural plan, they voluntarily contribute of their substance for sustaining their own pastors, teachers, and religious ordinances.

"3rdly. Because the ecclesiastical provisions made in the Civil List bill are perfectly unnecessary, as the adherents to the state-favoured episcopalian, presbyterian, and Dutch communions are quite as able to sustain the religious systems of their choice, as are their humbler fellow-citizens composing our congregations."

A third memorial, signed by "Joseph Ketley, congregational minister; Thomas Fraser, deacon of Providence new chapel; George M'Farlane, Lodge station; and 722 other persons connected with Providence new chapel, Georgetown," has the following paragraph:—

"That your lordship's considerate hint to our local legislature, that the Civil List bill is not necessary as an appendix to the Loan bill, and may be a subject of future consideration, inspires the hope in your memorialists that your lordship will not be a party to the injustice of that portion of its provisions, the ecclesiastical, which presses most grievously on the minds of your memorialists, inasmuch that some of them are seriously beginning to feel that it will be their duty to suffer for conscience' sake, after the manner of the society of Friends, rather than pay that portion of the taxes imposed for systems of religion which they deem

anti-scriptural, and which it would redound to the honour of your lordship, and the government with which your lordship is associated, to avert, by the disallowance of the said bill in the first instance, and by expunging of those sore ecclesiastical items in the second."

##### SPAIN.

The proceedings of the chamber of deputies hold out no hope that the despotic measure of Narvaez will be stopped in its progress through that branch of the legislature. On the 31st, an amendment, proposed by S. Isturitz, to refer the consideration of the constitution to another legislature—that is, to postpone it until after a general election—was rejected by a majority of 126 to 24; and another amendment, by S. Posado, to the effect that it would be both revolutionary and dangerous to make the proposed changes in the constitution, was rejected by a majority of 138 to 2. These votes are deemed conclusive as to the success of the measure. According to advices from Madrid, of the 1st instant, government, finding themselves stronger in the Cortes than they expected, intended to push their arbitrary measures further, and to propose this paragraph to be added to the bill of the new constitution—"It will be lawful for the government, in circumstances of a grave nature, to suspend the constitutional guarantees; but they shall be required to give an account to the ensuing Cortes of their having exercised this discretionary power." The debate on the proposed "reform," or, in other words, the subverting of the constitution, was proceeding, and such has been the haste of government to put an end to the discussion, that the chambers have been sitting on Sundays.

Out of doors the prosecution of General Prim absorbs public attention. A Madrid journal, the *Castellano*, publishes the indictment drawn up by the Procurator-fiscal against Don Juan Prim, Count of Reus. He is capitally charged with Don Ventura Ortega, Don Ramon Sanz, Don Miguel Ferrer, Manuel Marin, Calisto Fernandez, Nicolas De La Barrera Montenegro, Rafael Garcia, and Miguel Molin. According to this document, Don Joaquim Albenez, one of the conspirators, spontaneously revealed to Don Ramon Maria Narvaez two communications, which had been read to the council of war. They disclosed "a horrible conspiracy, which was ready to break out at Madrid and in the other capital cities of the kingdom. The assassination of the first authorities was to be the commencement and signal of the bloody drama which these monsters sent from hell were about to execute in sacrificing innumerable victims." Prim was the chief of the conspiracy; and he is accused of attempting to seduce soldiers from their allegiance. Two of the men stationed to assassinate Narvaez said that Prim had given them carbines: the weapons confessedly belonged to the Count; but he said that he had lost them long ago, and he supposed that they had been stolen from his lodging while he was traveling in France. He complained that the testimony of Albenez and Tornas, another informer, should be received; as their bad character was notorious. He and his fellow-prisoners had demanded to be tried by the ordinary tribunals. The *Paris National* thus accounts for the whole affair. Prim had expressed loud indignation at the neglect which he suffered from the moderados, to whom he had opened the doors of Spain; Narvaez was wroth; Aviraneta, the head of the police, heard of his annoyance, and undertook to ruin the young Count: Albenez, who has figured as an ardent progressista, is a needy man, and the intimate friend of Aviraneta. According to the *National*, the alleged attempt at assassination was got up merely to give colour to the general charge of conspiracy. The same paper even ventures to foretell its issue:—

"Do you imagine," says the *National*, "that Narvaez and his party regard the affair of Prim as serious, and are convinced that he is an assassin? No, certainly; and, notwithstanding their natural ferocity, and the system they are pursuing, they have already resolved that the whole shall terminate in a miserable comedy. The parts have been distributed in advance; the trial is to be solemn, the accusation violent, the judges inexorable. General Prim is to be convicted of participation in the attempted murder of Narvaez, and of conspiracy against the state. The Attorney-general will demand that he be capitally sentenced, and his condemnation will be pronounced. The execution will be fixed for the following day, and General Prim conducted to the appointed spot. At the very last moment, however, the carriage of General Narvaez will be seen driving towards the place at a furious rate. The countenance of the General will betray visible emotion. He is to arrive in time to suspend the execution, and, throwing himself into the arms of Prim, he will lead him from the ground to the carriage, and conduct him to the Queen, by whom he is to be pardoned. The population of Madrid will applaud and bless the clemency of the President of the Council. Such is the scene which was arranged between Narvaez and his friends on the evening of the 30th ult. Our correspondent, who forwards to us these details, gives them as positive, and we repeat them on his authority."

Meanwhile, there are rumours of disturbances in the provinces, but none of them authenticated.

##### PORTUGAL.

The march of absolutism goes on apace in Portugal. A bill of indemnity passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 2nd inst, by a majority of 72 against 26 votes. In the Chamber of Peers, ministers, being apprehensive of a defeat, had determined on dispensing with the discussion of the various ordinances of a legislative character promulgated during the recess; considering them as passed into laws in the Chamber of Deputies, where they were sanctioned in the mass without separate examination or discussion. The government appears bent on frittering away the constitution which Don Pedro gave the Portuguese, under the influence of a foreign policy which has warred against constitu-



tional liberty in the Peninsula, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, for more than twenty years. It is to be regretted that the personage next in dignity to the sovereign should have his confidence abused by such councillors.

## POLAND.

The *Silesian Gazette* states, that in the course of the month of August last, a secret association for political purposes was discovered in the kingdom of Poland, and many arrests were made at Warsaw and at other places. The committee appointed to inquire into the facts, after having ordered twenty-two persons to be set at liberty, condemned the following persons to hard labour for life in Siberia:—Gervasius J. Jowski, assessor of the Criminal Tribunal at Legya; Wladislas Wlcekowski, advocate; and Alexander Karpinski, advocate. Eighteen others were condemned to the same punishment for ten years. The property of the condemned was ordered to be confiscated.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Dr Wolff.—Captain Grover has published a further letter from Dr Wolff, who had arrived at Meshed, but he did not consider himself beyond danger. He has been able to gain his liberty, thus far, only by engaging to pay a sum of £2,500. The following is the letter:—

"Meshed, the month Shaban, 23rd.

"MY DEAR CAPTAIN GROVER.—Not venturing when at Bokhara to keep a journal, I have forgotten the date of the Christian month!

"After the infamous Naye Abdoool Summut Khan had forced from me the promise to pay him 6,000 tillas, I should after all have been put to death had not Abbas Kulli Khan, the Persian ambassador, saved me.

"I am now arrived in Persia, broken down in constitution, robbed of everything I had, and with a debt of 6,000 tillas (£2,500), which I am to pay to the brother of Naye Abdoool Summut Khan, who is to accompany me to Tehran.

"You thought that £4,000 might be collected for my mission; if you can now assist me in paying the debt above-mentioned to the infamous Naye, who forced the promise from me surrounded by his guards, well; if not, I shall be obliged to go to prison in Persia.

"The King has also sent with me an ambassador, who is to go to England, and the Naye has forced me to promise to pay the expenses of this ambassador out of the money which he advanced to me. That same ambassador has excited the Turcomans of Merv and Sarakhs against us, that is, against Abbas Kulli Khan and myself, on our way to Meshed, and forced Abbas Kulli Khan to pay him and the other ambassador appointed to Persia, 150 tillas, in the midst of the desert.

"Yours affectionately,

"JOSEPH WOLFF.

"The above, though dated Meshed, was written at Mostoon. I am now here, and two hours after me arrived your gholam (special courier), Ali Ahmed Beyk. He found me broken down, in Mullah Mehdee's house.

"I am not yet out of danger, but am too confused to explain all now. Mullah Mehdee will do it for me.

"Lieutenant Wyburd has been murdered at Bokhara.

"JOSEPH WOLFF."

EXECUTION OF SIX NATIVE SOLDIERS IN SCINDE.—Sukkur, Sept. 11.—This morning the troops at this station were paraded to witness the execution of six soldiers of the 64th native infantry, for mutiny. Thirty-eight had been sentenced to death by court martial. Sir Henry Hardinge confirmed the sentence of death on six of the prisoners, and the rest are to be transported for life, or a very long term of years. Forster's battery, loaded with grape, was ready for action, had the 64th attempted a rescue. The culprits were escorted by a party of the 13th; they asked if their pay and money had been sent and arranged for their families, and being answered in the affirmative, they shouted a little, and ascended the drop, put the ropes round their own necks, and in a minute these poor men were launched into eternity.—*Bombay Times*, 25th Sept., 1844. [The offence of the six unhappy men thus put to death, as far as is known to the public, was their refusing to serve in Scinde, where great numbers had perished through the effects of the climate, alleging also that Scinde was not a country within the limits of their contract.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The government census, lately published, gives the total population at 17,196—viz., males, 9526, and females, 7670. Compared with the sister colonies, South Australia is much better off as regards the equalisation of the sexes, the present disparity being only 5404 males, against 3862 females; while in New South Wales, for instance, the males amount to 76,583, and the females only to 35,762. "The increase of the last three years," says the *Adelaide Observer*, "appears to be equal to the ordinary proportional increase of ten years in England; whilst vital statistics, the accuracy of which may be depended on, are triumphantly in favour of South Australia as compared with any British population either in the mother-country or the (hitherto esteemed) most healthy of her colonies." The various denominations in the colony have also been classified under their various heads, and are as follow:—

Church of England .....	9418
Church of Scotland .....	1691
Wesleyan methodists .....	1666
Other protestant dissenters .....	3309
Roman catholics .....	1055
Jews .....	25
Mahomedans and pagans .....	32

Total, 17,196

From some other statistical returns, published along with the census, we observe that temperance has been gaining ground. The number of houses in Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Albert Town, licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors in 1740, was 70; in 1841, 67; in 1842, 44; and in 1843, only 34. These facts derive their main importance from the influence which the consumption of ardent spirits has

exercised on the amount of crime and the number of convictions in the district; and tend clearly to point out the intimate connexion between the moral conduct, and strict sobriety of the inhabitants. In 1840 the number of convictions amounted to 47; in 1841, to 37; in 1842, to 36; and in 1843, to 30.

STRANGE CUSTOM.—Dr Lepsius, the head of the Prussian scientific mission in Egypt, has finished his travels in Ethiopia, and is about to pass the winter in Thebes; still pursuing his archaeological and geographical inquiries. A letter from him, published in the *Prussian Gazette*, relates several singular facts which he learned from Osman Bey. Among others, he mentions, "that in the small state of Fazoglo a custom exists of putting to death by hanging the kings who may happen to lose the affection of their subjects. The father of the reigning monarch fell a victim to this barbarous custom. As soon as the monarch begins to displease his relatives and ministers, they approach him, and, without any preamble, declare to him that he no longer pleases either men or women, or oxen, or asses, or poultry; that all his subjects abhor him; and that he cannot do better than to die."

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—The two Chambers of the Hungarian Diet, in their last session, passed a law for granting to the Jews the greater part of the rights enjoyed by the people who are not noble, but it did not receive the royal assent. These Chambers have now voted another bill, the objects of which are, first, to confer on the Jews the right of living in all the towns of the kingdom, indiscriminately, and there carry on their trades and professions, even some of the learned professions; secondly, to abolish the special capitation tax imposed upon them. The Jews have sent a deputation to the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, to supplicate his Majesty to grant his sanction to this measure. It is composed of the Grand Rabbi, and six distinguished merchants of Presburg, and has been received by the Minister of the Interior, Count Kollowrath, who has promised to solicit the Emperor to grant it a private audience.

The following almost incredible story is related by the *Mémorial de Rouen*:—"A few days ago a peasant of the neighbourhood of Louviers, when at work in the fields with his young son, a boy of twelve years of age, got into a passion from his not doing precisely what he had ordered, and flung a stone at him, which fell right on the child's head, and killed him on the spot. The unhappy father ran home in the utmost despair, and informed his wife of what had occurred. She, struck with the dreadful intelligence, threw into a cradle near the door an infant she was then nursing, and rushing to the spot where the accident had taken place, found that the account of her husband was only too true. She carried home the lifeless body of her son, but, melancholy to say, her misfortunes were not at an end, for a pig had entered the cottage during her absence, and having overturned the cradle, had devoured a great part of the child which was left there. She fell insensible at discovering this new misfortune, and only recovered her senses to find that her husband had ended his days by hanging himself.

RAILWAY DISEASES.—We find the following in the *Gleaner du Haut Rhin* of the 25th ult.:—"Since the opening of the railroad through Alsace, our physicians have been called to render their assistance to cure several diseases caused by traveling in open carriages. Travelers run in all haste in order to arrive at the station house before the starting of the train; they enter the waggons in a state of perspiration, and are exposed to currents of cold air. Hence we see neuralgias, pleurisies, and consumptions multiplied, and even acute ophthalmia, caused by the ashes carried into the eyes by the wind. Several physicians have given the epithet railroad catarrh to the cough now so prevalent in our district."

## DOMESTIC.

## IRELAND.

FEDERALISM.—LETTER FROM MR CRAWFORD.—A long letter on the subject of local legislation for Ireland, from the hon. member for Rochdale, has been published in the daily papers. It consists chiefly of an exposition of the practical evils which have arisen from the existing state of the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland. They are classed together as follows:—

1. Violation and insecurity of civil rights.
2. Imperfect and ignorant legislation regarding our local institutions and financial capabilities.
3. The danger and the probability of an assimilation of taxation.
4. Expenses and difficulties in seeking and obtaining acts for improvement.
5. Insufficiency of aid from the state for public works in Ireland.
6. Evils of centralisation, and probable increase of them.
7. Inadequacy of the Irish representation in the imperial parliament to express the wants and feelings of the people of Ireland.
8. Inadequacy of the imperial parliament to do the work required, under the present system of parliamentary business.
9. Differences of circumstances between England and Ireland, rendering assimilation impracticable and inexpedient.
10. Proofs of the foregoing, from the present condition of Ireland.
11. Present danger to the connexion of the two countries.

These points Mr Crawford proceeds to discuss *seriatim*.—"First—There is no security for civil rights. The union was based on the theory of identification, but that identification was not provided for by the act of union—that identification does not exist—that identification cannot exist between countries

whose circumstances are in every respect dissimilar, as those of England and Ireland. From this cause separate legislation became necessary; and how were we treated? Just as every country must expect to be treated, and I will say, deserves to be treated, who place the power of separate legislation in the hands of the representatives of another country. By the means of an English majority in the imperial parliament the two great measures for the advancement of popular liberty—the Parliamentary Reform act and the Corporation Reform act—were curtailed in all their important provisions when framed for Ireland, and the rights of the people of Ireland have been incessantly violated by a succession of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, passed on various occasions since the union by the same power." Under the second head, he mentions the enactment of the Irish Poor Law act—a measure entirely unsuitable in its provisions to the wants of Ireland. In support of the third proposition it is remarked:—

The revenue is drawn, not from the luxuries of wealth, but from the means by which an impoverished people support existence—not to be spent in Ireland, to circulate, and stimulate industry; but to augment the riches of England—and thus this drain, drawn, I may say, from the blood of Ireland, produces the most injurious effects on the progress of improvement, and increases the poverty of her people.

In consequence of the poverty created by these causes, Ireland is at present exempted from certain descriptions of taxation imposed upon England and Scotland, more particularly the assessed taxes and the income tax; but is it to be believed that, if we continue on a system of joint expenditure, that exemption will be allowed to exist? Will the English and Scotch members agree that the establishments of Ireland should be paid out of the imperial funds, and that she should not be subjected to a like system of taxation with themselves?

After a few remarks on the fourth and fifth sections, Mr Crawford proceeds:—

Sixth—I would put it to Irishmen of all sects, can they deny the evils which have arisen to Ireland from the centralisation system, as far as it has been carried out, and the increase of evil which will be produced by its completion? Do they not see the public boards and public offices transferred one by one to the metropolis of England, drawing away to that one great vortex the whole expenditure of the country? That great evil of Ireland, the absenteeism of its landed proprietors, has been immeasurably increased; not only pleasure, but the emoluments and duties of office, draw them away from their country. The public expenditure in every department of the state thus becomes a source of exhaustion to Ireland. But this is not all; the centralisers will exert every power to put down the demand of Ireland for local institutions by increased consolidation. The seventh evil mentioned is shown in the constant discontent and agitation that prevail in Ireland:—

I ask them, what produces agitation? Discontent. What produces discontent? The feeling of suffering by the people, and the impression that there is no effective organ to declare their wants or wishes. Can any one say that the representation of Ireland in the imperial parliament is an effective organ for that purpose? I may here refer to the words of Grattan, so forcibly applicable to this part of the subject—"What! when you banish parliament, do you banish the people? Do you extinguish the sentiment—do you extinguish the soul? Do you put out the spirit of liberty when you destroy that organ, constitutional and capacious, through which that spirit may be safely and discreetly conveyed?" Can any impartial person say, that the interests of Ireland have been properly attended to by the imperial parliament?—and can it be denied that agitation has produced an attention to those interests which could not have been otherwise obtained? I desire, then, a legitimate organ of expression for the declaration of the people's voice—I desire a local legislature, in the two houses of which full effect will be given to the voice of the people, modified by the moral weight of a resident aristocracy. For the eighth evil a local legislature, it is maintained, would be the most effectual remedy. Under the ninth section it is remarked:—

Can the identical same laws be suitable to two countries where the difference of their condition is so great? Can the same system and amount of taxation be borne, which must be the unavoidable result of a junction of expenditure? Will the same laws and institutions answer for a country in the incipient move towards prosperity, which apply to the matured condition of England's wealth? It might as well be said the same quality and quantity of food would be fit for the infant and the adult: the food which would be fit for the man would kill the child.

The truth of the foregoing propositions is proved by a reference to the present condition of the country.

Now what is the condition of Ireland after forty-three years' existence of the union? We have the statement of the Poor Inquiry commissioners, that, in a population of about 8,000,000 of souls, there is an amount of pauperised population to the extent of not less than 2,300,000. This statement may be somewhat exaggerated in figures, but it is undoubtedly a true description of the general condition of Ireland: our people are unemployed while our extended natural resources are undeveloped—our waste lands unimproved, and our richest lands in a state of not so much as half production. We are without manufactures or capital of our own, and nothing but a scanty pittance of the superabundance of English capital has yet crossed the channel which separates us, whilst it is applied with such profuse extravagance within the limits of her own territory. We have agrarian combination among the small occupiers of the soil, for the purpose of procuring that justice by their own laws which the laws and institutions of the state do not afford them the means of obtaining. We have a general spirit of discontent against British rule, which rule is only at this moment maintained by the power of military occupation. We have no identification of laws, feelings, rights, or interests—all the great features of condition and social relations which can form characters of distinction between any two countries exist with relation to England and Ireland. The sea which intervenes between us, and which must ever check the freedom and speed of communication attainable on land, still proclaims, as in the days of Grattan, that we are not, and cannot be, identified as one country; and every reference to past and present circumstances proves that Ireland must depend



mainly upon her own exertions and her own resources for the advancement of her prosperity.

Eleventh—I would, in the last place, put this question to the friends of British and Irish connexion. Is that connexion now in a state of security, or in a condition which can be beneficial to either country? Is it not a parchment connexion, liable to be torn asunder whenever it shall be the object of any foreign state, hostile to Britain, to open the rent? Does it not, in its present state, render Ireland the weakness, instead of the strength, of Britain? Is it not wasting her own resources to hold Ireland in this way, instead of adding those derivable from Ireland to her treasury? Is it not necessary that some means should be taken to strengthen the ties of friendly union, which alone can become strong when the connexion they bind together is founded on the basis of equal interests and mutual benefits and confidence.

Mr Crawford concludes by saying that, in a succeeding letter, he will endeavour to point out the changes which, in his opinion, should be adopted to remedy the evils complained of.

**THE FEDERAL MOVEMENT.**—As some contemporaries (says the *Northern Whig*) at a distance have been asking about a federal meeting said to have been held in Belfast, we deem it right to state that, on the 26th ult., the Hon. H. Caulfield, Mr Sharman Crawford, and one or two others, met at the Royal hotel in this town, and drew up a form of federal declaration, which has, we understand, been sent to Dublin for the consideration of the federalists there. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Nearly five weeks have now elapsed since the promulgation of the celebrated manifesto, declaring a preference of federalism over "simple repeal," and the only response from the whigs has been a hole-and-corner meeting in Belfast composed of Mr Crawford and Mr Porter "and one or two others," followed by a laboured letter from the former gentleman, with a promise that it is to be the precursor of a series upon the same subject, which will no doubt help to spin out the time, if not divert the public mind, between this and Christmas, when it is expected that Mr Grey Porter's improved patent for the manufacture of houses of lords and commons will have been brought to perfection.

Mr ARTHUR GLOSTER, a wealthy gentleman, has been murdered at Kilkishen, near Limerick, being shot while returning home in his gig. It is said that he had served notices to quit on certain tenants; and the *Limerick Reporter* talks of the murder as "the wild justice of revenge!"

**STATE OF TIPPERARY.**—Mr Serjeant Howley, in addressing the grand jury for the North Riding of Tipperary, gave the following account of the state of crime in that county:—He said, that from the calendar that was then before him, and the list of persons out on bail, he found that there were 55 cases to be sent before them, in which 128 persons were charged with various offences. He could not call that a light calendar; and, when he looked at the character of some of those cases, he must say that it was a heavy one. There were two riots, in which 17 persons were charged; 15 cases of petty larceny, in which also 17 persons were charged; 8 cases of rescue of distress for rents, in which 30 persons were charged; 9 cases of forcible possession, in which 55 persons were charged; 6 cases of rescue, where seizures under decrees of the Civil Bill court had been made, in which 18 persons were charged; 6 grievous assaults, in which 8 persons were charged; and it would appear from the informations that all those cases were of a very serious nature—that serious injury was done to the parties assaulted—that stones, those dangerous and effective weapons in the hands of the peasantry, were used—and in one case that there was a deliberate waylaying of the party assaulted. He only spoke of them, then, as they appeared on the face of the informations. When they came to be considered, and the evidence examined, they would be better able to judge of their character. There were four cases of common assault, in which five persons were charged; one of highway robbery; one case of rescue of a seizure for county cess, in which three persons were charged; a case against a soldier for obtaining money under false pretences; and one case of rescue of a seizure under a coroner's warrant—making in all fifty-five cases, and the number of persons he had mentioned.

#### SCOTLAND.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**—These elections took place on Tuesday last, and were for the most part favourable to what is termed the "liberal party." In Edinburgh, the liberals have had the advantage. The council now consists of twenty-seven of these, with a dilution of six Tories. In Leith, all the candidates were liberals. In Musselburgh, four conservatives were elected. In Glasgow the election terminated in the return of ten reformers—not a conservative having ventured to show his face. In Paisley, the questions on which the election turned were purely local—relating chiefly to gas companies; so political principles were entirely at discount. In Dundee, the liberals had the advantage; and in the small burghs along the east coast, parties balanced pretty fairly.

**THE CURRENCY MOVEMENT.**—We are glad to observe that the counties of Scotland continue to express their hostility towards Sir Robert Peel's contemplated measure of abolishing the one pound notes. Meetings of the counties of Fife and Dumbarton have been held since our last, and for these counties, as well as all the others that have yet considered the subject, resolutions against the measure have been unanimously adopted. We have never seen the country more unanimous on any topic than it is on this, of maintaining our currency as it is, unless the change were accompanied with some salutary measure for the relief of those who are bound to make fixed money payments.—*Glasgow Post*.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales entered upon his fourth year, and the usual rejoicings took place at Windsor.

**THE EARL OF ELDON**, it seems, has acted most liberally towards the biographer of his grandfather, having presented Mr Horace Twiss not only with the copyright of all the Eldon papers, but with a cheque for £1,000 into the bargain.

**LORD RADNOR AND THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.**—In a wrangling conversation at the Highworth meeting, last month, the Earl of Radnor let fall two observations which have created some discussion among those who are anxious to attack so prominent a free trader. Talking of wages, he said that "no man was bound to give for anything more than he could get it for;" and, talking of allotments, he said that if he were to let a parcel of land for less rent than he could get for it, that would be making the tenant a present of the difference. Those stern maxims of political economy having been fiercely assailed, Lord Radnor has been betrayed into rather a multifarious correspondence; and his views on wages and allotments are set forth at great length in a letter to the *Wiltshire Independent*. He urges several arguments to show that any attempt to thwart by law or popular clamour the principle that naturally regulates prices and wages in common with all dealings—to "buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market"—must produce confusion and injustice, and ultimately fail of effect. His reasons against allotments are thus summed up by himself—"The allotment system, then, is, in my opinion, injurious to the labourer (as well as to his employer) in an economical sense, both as contrary to the principle of the division of labour, admitted, I believe, on all hands to be sound, and as depriving him of the free market for his labour. In a political sense it is also injurious to him, as reducing him (through subjection under a system of management and direction) to the state of a serf—*adscriptus gleba*, something every like, if not quite, a slave."—*Spectator*.

**MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN PERSPECTIVE.**—It is very generally believed that three offices, all held at present by peers—namely, the offices of First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, and Postmaster-general—will be vacated by their present occupants before the meeting of parliament. The first of these offices most people concur in thinking will be filled by Lord Ellenborough. Lord Hadington's health and temperament are scarcely equal to the work which is now required from the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Earl of Ripon, it is thought, is decidedly indisposed to continue in official life, owing to the state of his health. No one seems to speak with positiveness as to his successor, but some have conjectured that Lord Stanley may succeed him, leaving the Colonies to Mr Gladstone, who in that case would probably be succeeded at the Board of Trade by the present vice-president, Lord Dalhousie. This noble lord has been giving his special attention of late to railway business, which, for the future, will form a very important branch of the functions of the Board of Trade. Mr Cardwell is spoken of for vice-president. So much for the existing talk, which we really believe has in it something more than mere talk.—*Post*.

A **STOREKEEPER** at one of our colonies has absconded, defrauding the government of £20,600.—*Standard*.

**THE REGISTRATION.**—It is remarkable, although we do not know that it has been remarked, how little has been said upon the subject of the registration, either by the government or opposition papers. They have, by mutual consent as it were, kept a dead silence about it, and "burked" the whole business, almost as much as if nothing of consequence had been going on. The truth is, neither party at all likes the results as they are believed to stand. It is generally understood that the Tory party have lost and have been losing ground. The great exertions of 1840 could not be maintained. Apathy and, what is worse, open discontent have, since that time, become rife in their camp; and hence they have gone back upon the registers as a party. But if the Tories have lost, as little can it be said that the Whigs have gained, in the Whig sense of the word. The "liberal" party (so called) has no doubt advanced much; but that step (and a great one it will be found to be) has been made by the League. Their unseen exertions are far beyond those that are more public. They are "sappers and miners" of especial science; and this is a state of things that pleases neither Whig nor Tory. The truth is, a new power—a third power—has arisen, which neither faction can control; and hence all this sullen silence. In South Lancashire we learn that "free trade" has carried all before it; and so it has in various other places we cannot particularise.—*Tyne Mercury*.

Mr JOSEPH STURGE has published the following letter, in justification of the resolution of the firm of Messrs Joseph and Charles Sturge, corn factors, Birmingham, not to sell barley for malting:—

To C. D., Corn Exchange, London.

**ESTEEMED FRIEND.**—Thy letter of the 4th ult. has the following remark on the notice contained in our last monthly circular:—"The singular resolution you have come to, as to not selling malting barley, has been much canvassed here to-day. I regret it much, and the more so as I can discover no good and sound reason for it." This observation, and some other circumstances, induce me to give a further explanation why this resolution was adopted, believing that thyself, and many other of our friends, though differing in opinion, will not condemn a course which results from a conviction of duty.

Intemperance produces such an incalculable amount of vice and misery, that I consider it right to use my influence to promote the principles of total abstinence.

This I feel the more bound to do, as nearly twenty years' personal experience, and much observation in this and other parts of the world, has convinced me that fermented liquors are not necessary to health, and that those who refrain even from what is termed the moderate use of them, are, in consequence, capable of more bodily and mental exertion, and exempt from many maladies which afflict others.

In accordance with these views, our firm has long altogether declined the sale of malt, or the supply of any grain to distilleries, and converted to other uses cellars which many years ago we let to wine and spirit merchants. Our continuing to take commissions for the sale and purchase of barley, for the purpose of malting, has for some years caused me much uneasiness; and I have recently been so fully convinced that it is wrong to do so, that I must have withdrawn from our concern had it not been relinquished. The belief that we are responsible for the means of acquiring, as well as for the use we make of our property, and that we cannot exercise too rigid watchfulness over our own conduct, is compatible with perfect charity towards those who differ from us in opinion.

I am, respectfully,

JOSEPH STURGE.

Birmingham, 11th mo., 5th, 1844.

**ADDRESS TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF FRANCE ON THE SUBJECT OF WAR.**—In the month of Sept. last, when our peaceful relations with France appeared in great danger of being disturbed, the National Association issued an address to the working classes of France on the subject of war. That address has been published as a cheap tract, and, as containing a temperate but forcible exposition of the numberless evils that flow from war, and the maintenance of warlike establishments, deserves to be extensively circulated. We have not room for the whole address, but extract the concluding portion:—

"In furtherance, then, of this sacred cause—in the spirit of brotherhood—in our love of peace and hatred of war, we respectfully submit the following propositions for your consideration, amendment, or approval; hoping that they may form a preliminary bond of fellowship, to unite us for every good object tending to advance the intelligence, morality, freedom, and happiness of mankind:—

1. That we, the working classes of France and England respectfully present our different legislative bodies with a solemn protest against all war; as being in principle opposed to morality, religion, and human happiness.
2. That we request them to use their influence with the nations of the world to establish a conference of nations, to be composed of three or more representatives, chosen by the people of their respective countries, to meet annually, for the purpose of settling all national disputes that may arise by arbitration, without having recourse to war.
3. That we urge on them to devote the enormous sums now expended in war and warlike preparations to the education and improvement of the people of their respective countries.
4. That we impress on them the necessity of setting an example to other nations of that justice, forbearance, morality, and religion which they preach the necessity of to their own people.
5. That we earnestly beseech them to set the bounds of justice to their acquisitions of territory, and seek to amend their institutions, and improve the condition of their people.

"Should you concur with these propositions, or with others more effective for the just and peaceful accomplishment of the object aimed at, we shall be ready to co-operate with you; excepting, that we do not desire to enter into any new agitation short of our primary object—the political and social improvement of the people.

"But it is not on our rulers alone we should rely for support or sympathy in this great cause, but on our own combined intellectual exertions. We have too long relied on others for effecting our political and social redemption; each and all must labour in this grand work, and every individual must be religiously impressed with the necessity of exertion and sacrifice to effect it. The increasing progress of knowledge is rendering opinion powerful, and it lies with the millions to make that opinion conducive of good to themselves and posterity. Let us, therefore, brethren, begin by directing our own thoughts to the examination of great principles, and honestly proclaim them bad or good, regardless of consequence to ourselves.

"If, on examining the principles of peace and war, we think the former should be extended and the latter condemned, we should commence our reform at the source of pollution, and begin with our children. We should remember that the warlike tales and toys of the nursery are the seeds of strife and battle, and that our admiration of warlike splendour and gory 'glory' is fitting instruction for moulding our sons into soldier slaves or tyrant chieftains.

"Instead of stamping our approbation on the heroes of war and oppression, let us seek to generate a more ennobling opinion in favour of those who have contributed to the intellectual greatness or physical happiness of their country; then, indeed, would art contribute her best efforts to elevate and dignify humanity, instead of representing the mementoes and horrors of war, to brutalise and degrade it.

"Nor must we, in our pursuit, forget the power we possess to render the press one of the most powerful instruments of human benefit, instead of being, as it too often is, the ally of power and corruption. Let us wisely discriminate and generously encourage that portion of it which maintains its exalted character, as the proclaimer of truth and asserter of right, and thus shall we gradually lead it onward to perform its highest duties—the improvement of human institutions, the perfecting of human character.

"Sincerely hoping that your country and ours may long be cemented in fellowship; that our people may unitedly seek to secure the peace and tranquillity of the world; that our rulers may effect timely reforms, and apply the vast resources of our fair countries to the happiness of our brethren; and that we may all fast progress in knowledge, morality, and universal brotherhood, is the ardent hope of the members of the National Association.

Signed, on their behalf, by

"W. LOVETT, Sec.

"National Hall, 242, Holborn, London,  
"September 10th, 1844."



## Postscript.

Wednesday, November 13th.

**VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO BURGHLEY.**—Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their attendants, left Buckingham palace for the Euston Square station, in three carriages and four, escorted by a party of the 17th Lancers. On their arrival at the railway station, they were received by the directors of the Birmingham railway. From thence they departed in a special train, which reached the Weedon station about a quarter before 12 o'clock. The morning was very unfavourable, gloomy, and rainy. At the several stations, Watford, Tring, Wolverton, &c., a few favoured persons were admitted to the platform to view the royal train; but these were the only marked indications of the presence of the Queen. At Weedon, an elegant construction had been made for the accommodation of her Majesty on this occasion, and in it, assembled to receive her Majesty on alighting from the railway carriage, were—the Marquis of Exeter, the lord-lieutenant of the county; Sir H. Dryden, the high sheriff; Sir C. Knightly, Mr T. B. Thornton, Mr R. Knightley, &c. In front of this station, on the town side, were drawn up a guard of honour under the command of Colonel Dundas, and the carriage road along which her Majesty had to pass on her way to Northampton was lined on each side for a considerable distance by a file of infantry. The whole of the population of the neighbourhood was assembled in the streets, while garlands and flags of every description were suspended from the windows. The royal traveling carriages, drawn by four horses each, were all ready in attendance, and the party started about twelve o'clock amid the cheers of the assembled multitudes. At Northampton great preparations had been made for her Majesty's reception. At the entrance there was constructed a grand triumphal arch, covered with evergreens, and surmounted with flags and other ornaments. At this arch the royal cortege was met by the mayor, Mr Barwell, and the other civic authorities, in full costume, who, walking accompanied by their municipal insignia, preceded the royal carriages from one end of the town to the other. The houses in this town, along the whole line through which her Majesty passed, were decorated in the gayest style. They were covered with evergreens, and banners floated from every window. A dense but most orderly crowd filled the streets, while the windows of every house were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. As her Majesty passed along, she was greeted with unceasing acclamations, in which all parties without distinction most cordially joined. Besides the usual crowds there were the members of different friendly societies, lining the streets, all wearing the insignia of their different fellowships. When the royal cortege arrived in front of the George hotel, the Mayor presented a complimentary address to the Queen. To this address her Majesty was graciously pleased to make an immediate reply, not reading from any previously prepared document, but framing her answer on the spot as she uttered it. Her Majesty's answer was to the following effect:—

"Mr Mayor—We receive the address with great pleasure from the Mayor, magistrates, and corporation of this town. We are grateful for the reception we have met with from the inhabitants of this ancient borough. You will place the address in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, and an answer will be sent." Renewed cheers followed the conclusion of this ceremony, and then the procession moved forward in the same order as before, passing in its course under four large triumphal arches formed of evergreens. When the royal cortege had passed through the last of these, and reached the Kettering road, the municipal authorities defiled off, remaining uncovered, while her Majesty proceeded towards Kettering, the horses of the royal carriages resuming their former quick pace. As the royal cortege proceeded through the various hamlets and villages, the inhabitants turned out to welcome their sovereign. At Kettering there were demonstrations on a larger scale. A triumphal arch was erected at the entrance of the town, and near it were assembled the children of both sexes in the various Sunday schools and charitable educational establishments of the town. Within the town itself the same loyal feeling was manifest as at Northampton. The houses were gaily decorated, evergreens and flowers being mixed together with admirable variety and taste. Here, as at Northampton, the inhabitants had resolved to make the day one of jubilee. The whole of the population lined the streets through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Kettering about a quarter past two o'clock, having been preceded there by the Marquis of Exeter, who reached the place ten minutes sooner on horseback. The short stoppage at the White Hart to change horses gave an opportunity for frequent demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the inhabitants. On her Majesty's alighting the band of the Kettering Yeomanry struck up "God save the Queen," and simultaneously and of one accord the whole of the multitude about the place joined in the chorus. About half-past two o'clock her Majesty left Kettering, amidst the cheers and blessings of the population, on her way to Weldon, escorted by a body of the Kettering yeomanry, under the command of Lieutenant Booth. Similar scenes were enacted along the whole line of road to Burghley. The aristocracy and their tenants were assembled to greet her Majesty on her journey. At Stamford great preparations had been made for the reception of the royal party, which was as cordial there as at Northampton and Kettering. At

Burghley, the Marquis of Exeter, who had gone on before, and the Marchioness of Exeter, Lord Thomas Cecil, and some of the chief guests, were ready to receive her Majesty at the entrance hall. Her Majesty on alighting was welcomed by her noble host and hostess, as was also Prince Albert. The royal visitors immediately proceeded to their apartments. Altogether (says the *Times*), this reception of the Queen in Northamptonshire has been as gratifying as any her Majesty has received in her different progresses. Nothing could exceed the loyalty of the people all along the line. Even the unfavourable state of the weather did not deter the people from assembling, although of course they were not in such numbers as they would have been.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY THE BURSTING OF A BOILER.**—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a most frightful and fatal accident, involving the death of seven persons, occurred on board the steam-boat *Gipsy Queen*, lying at one of the Blackwall buoys off the Brunswick pier. Besides the loss of life, there are five persons more or less injured by the unfortunate occurrence, and who were conveyed to the London Hospital, one or two with slight hopes of recovery. The following is the heart-rending account of the dreadful death of seven individuals:—

It was well known to those who went on board that the above five were not the only sufferers; but, alas, for them there was no means of escape; they were in the engine-room, which was so filled with steam, that to get them out was impossible until the scalding vapour had escaped. In order, therefore, to facilitate their extrication, the decks were cut up with pick-axes, adzes, crow-bars, and every sort of implement at hand that could be applied for the purpose. By this means the steam got a greater vent, and subsided much sooner than it would otherwise have done. As soon as the engine-room was sufficiently clear, a descent was made, and seven human forms, scalded to death, were there discovered, with features contorted with agony, some bleeding from the nose, ears, and mouth, and their flesh peeling from the bones at the touch. In fact, it may be said the clothing alone kept flesh and bone together. The bodies were taken ashore, and placed in one of the Blackwall Railway warehouses, where six of them were shortly afterwards recognised, and proved to be Mr Jacob Samuda, the head of the firm; Dodds, engineer; James Saunders, also an engineer, appointed to the *Gipsy Queen*, and who only went on board a few hours before he lost his life; Mr Scofield, engine fitter at the factory of the Messrs Samuda; Thomas Nugent, an apprentice; John Newman, stoker; and a man whose name is not yet known, he having been employed only a few hours by the firm. The names of those who were taken to the hospital are—Mr W. Ryley, foreman to the Messrs Samuda; James Hill, boiler-maker; Charles Mills and William Donovan, stokers; and a third stoker, whose name could not be ascertained. Up to a late hour last evening no examination had been made in order to discover the cause of the explosion, but it is conjectured that the main steam-pipe to the engine became affected by a stuffing box in the junction pipe, the giving way of which let the steam into the engine room. An inquest is to be held to-day. The steamer belonged to Messrs Samuda, and was fitted up with engines of a new construction, being what are called "bell-crank engines."

**GAME WATCHERS SHOT.**—On Thursday night, when Mr Wallace, gamekeeper to Lord Ravensworth, and John Grundy, his assistant, were on duty near Hagg wood, two men sprung from the side of a hedge, and one of them fired. Mr Wallace was wounded in the shoulder, and his companion in the thigh, but neither of them dangerously. One of the poachers exclaimed, as they were running off, "We've not done with you yet." — *Gateshead Observer*.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION** met, as usual, on Monday, with a thinner attendance than on any previous occasion for many months past. Mr Broderick occupied the chair, and was interrupted in his address by frequent cries, from a stentorian voice, of "We won't take federalism," which created some confusion. A long letter was read from Mr O'Connell, the drift of which may be gathered from the following paragraphs:—

My intention of attending the meeting of the 28th would not be sufficient to justify the parade of this announcement, but that its real object is to inform the members of the association of my design on that day to bring forward two topics of great and vital importance.

The first involves the subject of an application to parliament for an impeachment of the persons principally concerned in the late monster prosecutions, and in particular to consider deliberately the propriety of addressing the people of Great Britain, in order to procure their aid in enforcing on parliament the necessity of such an impeachment. If such an address shall be agreed upon, it will remain to be determined whether it shall take place by personal attendance in England of a delegation of the association, or through the medium of the press.

The second great object for the consideration of the association on the 25th, is one which has engrossed much of my thoughts, and from which my mind is full of anticipations of great utility, if it can be legally arranged—I mean the appointment of a Preservative Society of 300.

He thinks the federal experiment has partially failed, chiefly owing to the secret exertions of the whigs; but it had shown the conciliatory disposition of repealers:—

Simple repeal, I take it, consists in this—

1. On the preservation of the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, through the means of a sole executive and the golden link of the Crown.

2. In the repeal of the Union statute, 50th George III, c. 47.

3. In the restoration of the Irish House of Lords in all its integrity.

4. In the reconstruction (upon reform principles) of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 members

distributed upon the basis of population, that being the basis adopted in the English Reform bill.

5. That the restored Irish parliament should have all the powers which were vested in the Irish parliament before the union—that is to say, complete legislative and undivided authority in Ireland.

I think it right to state my thorough conviction and my perfect determination that we should never consent to receive less for Ireland than what is contained in these five propositions.

What occasion has there been to raise the question of federalism, I myself being content with the restoration of the Irish parliament in a reformed shape?

My answer is, that it is a duty which I owe to the people of Ireland to obtain for the struggle for the restoration of their parliament all the strength, power, and energy that I possibly can accumulate in that cause: it is my sacred duty to show to the British empire and to the world, upon what slender foundations of support the union statute is based; to demonstrate to the British ministry and British parliament the universality of the disgust that pervades Irishmen of every class at being deprived of any share in the government of their own country—I demonstrated, by means of the monster meetings of last year, how intense was, and is, the anger of the Irish people at the loss of their national independence, and how peacefully, but fixedly determined they were, and are, never to relax their exertions until the parliament shall be in College green; and now it is equally incumbent on me to procure, if possible, a similar combination among the wealthier classes, and particularly among the protestant nobility and gentry, for the restoration of our national independence.

I have thus shown that I seek for Ireland the full benefit of the repeal of the union and the restoration of her domestic parliament; that I never will take less for the Irish parliament than that which it had before the union—that is, final legislative and judicial authority in Ireland.

"But if I can get more for Ireland; if I can, in addition to her legislative independence, procure for her, by means of a federal arrangement, a direct interference as to foreign treaties, and a direct and unequivocal power in colonial affairs, I will not refuse the advantages and authority which may be tendered to Ireland as additional links in the connexion with Great Britain."

"In fine, fellow-countrymen, the pause of experiment is over. Let us arouse again for the peaceful contest—a contest not to be suspended until the parliament is again in College green, with all its ancient authority and jurisdiction."

HURRAH! THEN, FOR THE REPEAL!

I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The letter having been inserted upon the minutes, Mr M. O'Connell, M.P., moved for a sub-committee of all the members of parliament, clergymen, and barristers, connected with the association, to inquire into the extent and origin of the "riband system," in order to effect its suppression, and proceeded to address the meeting, in the strongest terms denouncing the system. He then read the address of the National Complete Suffrage Union, inserted in another column, together with the following letter from Mr Sturge:—

"To T. M. RAY, SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN."

"ESTEEMED FRIEND—In forwarding the enclosed address, it is scarcely necessary for me to say, that the opinion I long ago publicly expressed in favour of federalism remains unchanged."

"I earnestly hope that the question will have the deliberate and candid consideration of every true friend of his country, and that at no distant period it will meet with unanimous support, not only in Ireland but in Scotland and England; and, while each controls the management of its own affairs, a permanent union may be cemented, under which those laws which are of general application, and for the promotion of the interest and happiness of all, will be enacted by a parliament chosen by the whole people."

"I am, respectfully,

"JOSEPH STURGE,

"Birmingham, 11th month, 8th, 1844."

Mr Ray then announced the receipt of £500 from New York. The rent for the week was £838 16s. 3d.

**SPAIN.**—Accounts from Madrid of the 4th inst' state that the report of the disappearance of General Espartero from London had caused a considerable sensation in the Spanish capital, and the government had immediately forwarded orders to the authorities on the land frontiers and along the coast to take measures to defeat any attempt at invasion likely to be made by the ex-regent. The Barcelona journals of the 5th inst mention the execution, on the preceding day, of Don Antonio St Just, the son of the unfortunate General who was murdered some years ago in a riot at Malaga. St Just had been condemned to death for participation in the centralist conspiracy. He preserved to the last moment an admirable serenity.

**GENERAL ESPARTERO.**—A correspondent of this morning's *Chronicle* says:—"With reference to the mendacious statement in the Paris lithographic sheets, regarding the alleged departure of the Duke de la Vittoria from London, on his way to Spain" permit me to mention that I have just had the honour of paying a visit to his Grace, at his residence, Abbey lodge, Regent's park, and I am happy to say he is in the enjoyment of excellent health."

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	1090	910	250			
Scotch....						
Irish ....	..	..	3240			
Foreign ..	1310	..				

Prices are about the same as on Monday, with little doing.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "An Enemy to Quackery." His note is a short one; but we really have not room this week.
- Dr Hpps's letter in favour of the *Eclectic*, suggesting "that every complete suffrage reading room shall take a copy of the *Review*," came to hand after that which we have printed was already in type. Otherwise we should have had great pleasure in inserting it.
- "An Out-and-outer." We believe the reference was not to the general body of nonconformists in Leeds, but to the majority of those who assume to be their leaders.
- "A Scotchman." The charges contained in his letter are such as ought to have been subscribed by his real name and address.
- "A Constant Reader." Gaboon is a country of Guinea.
- "W. Spalding." The explanation would demand a whole article.
- "Testis," declined.
- Our Cork correspondent suggests the publication of our "Ethics of Nonconformity" in a separate pamphlet. We are much obliged to him for the compliment, but at present we have no money to spare in speculations which would never answer.
- "Fair Play." We would gladly insert his letter, if it threw the least new light upon the subject in question. It merely opposes one opinion to another.
- "A Constant Reader." Alas! might is stronger than right.
- "One of the People." We will forward his suggestion to the proper quarter.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.  
 For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.  
 For every additional line..... 4d.  
 For a half column £1 5s. | For a column...£2 0s.  
 \* Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

Orders for the *Nonconformist* are received at the office, and by all booksellers and newsvendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1844.

## SUMMARY.

DULLNESS must be triumphant within the circuit of the political world, when we are obliged to commence a summary of the week's news with a paragraph upon the Lord Mayor's show. There is something so inexpressibly childish about this annual city exhibition, that, but for the peculiar circumstances connected therewith this year, it would be unpardonable trifling with our own time, and that of our readers, to comment at any length upon it. The choice of Mr Alderman Gibbs for mayor, has placed the whole matter in another light. The notoriety of his proceedings in St Stephen's, Walbrook—his tenacity of office as churchwarden—his scandalous neglect of his duties—his refusal to submit his accounts to the inspection of the parishioners, and all the squabbles between him and them, which have resulted in a chancery suit, might, at least, one would have supposed, have been regarded as a sufficient bar to his election as first magistrate of the first city in the world. Not so, however, thought they with whom the choice of this important functionary is made to rest. In violation of all the proprieties even of civic life, they returned Mr Michael Gibbs, and hence the Lord Mayor's show was a very different affair from what it has been on all ordinary occasions. A day or two previously to the 9th of November an advertisement appeared in the *Times* newspaper, intimating a large demand for eggs of a low quality; and a provincial correspondent of the same journal stated that an immense quantity of that same article, used, we believe, in modern times but for one purpose, had been bought up for the London market. This, amongst other things, put the citizens on the *qui vive*, and, spite of the drenching rain, immense multitudes lined the streets, and congregated in the more open neighbourhoods, to greet the new Lord Mayor. He appeared in his unwieldy coach, flanked by lancers, only to receive, not eggs, but hissing, hootings, yells, and every description of discordant noise whereby excited and indignant human beings strive to express their emotions of scorn. At the banquet there was the usual spread of those luxuries in which the members of the corporation delight—luxuries to participate in which many of them would sit at the same table with any man or woman which this wicked world can produce. There were civil speeches of course, dashed, however, with some *equivogue* which might suffice for the new city magistrate to ruminate upon in his retirement. Altogether, the affair reflected new disgrace upon the corporate body—a thing which might most readily have been dispensed with, seeing that the arrears amount to so large a sum as to render any accession a matter of small necessity.

From town we start to Ireland—from lord mayors' shows to shows of other and graver kinds. Federalism makes but small head-way for the present. Mr Sharman Crawford has addressed a long and able letter to the editor of the *Dublin*

*Evening Post*, of which we have given as full an abstract as we were able in another column. It cannot be regarded in the light of a manifesto, but may be viewed as introductory to one. It is calm, able, and conclusive so far as it goes. It exposes the evils which have resulted from the legislative union of the two countries, and it leaves the development of that political arrangement whereby the member for Rochdale would secure for Ireland the advantage of a domestic legislature for local purposes to a subsequent letter. The subject, in his hands, appears to us to be a far different thing to what it is in the hands of Mr O'Connell. Mr Crawford has never denounced federalism, but for some time past has consistently urged its adoption. With him, consequently, it is no plaything—no flag of truce, beneath which to sign articles of a secret treaty. So far as he is concerned, it is a reality, and, as such, will merit grave attention. We wait, therefore, with respectful expectation, for his promised *brochure*, and, as we agree with him mainly in most of the positions which he has taken up, and substantially in his preference of federalism to repeal, we anticipate that his project will be one in which we can heartily concur.

Meanwhile we commend to the perusal of our readers the address of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union to the people of Ireland, expressive of their conviction that the announcement made in Mr O'Connell's letter of the 2nd ult., of the superiority, in his judgment, of federalism to simple repeal, forms a ground on which millions of Englishmen can cordially unite with their Irish brethren, and urging upon them a steadfast adherence to those principles of representation which recognise the right of every man, irrespective of any pecuniary advantages he may enjoy, to the possession and exercise of the elective franchise. From these principles, it is needless to say, that Mr O'Connell, in his plan for the re-construction of the Irish house of commons, deliberately swerved; but they constitute the only basis upon which any efficient junction can be effected between consistent English radicals and Irish repealers.

We have given in another column, under the head of selections from the press, an article from the *League*, entitled "How counties are to be won." The scheme is worth consideration by all the sections of the movement party, whether they go for commercial, ecclesiastical, or organic reform. We see the *Morning Post* has taken the alarm, and land-owners view with apprehension the proposed system of tactics. We fear, however, that it can never be made to answer on the large scale. Where are the freeholds sufficient in number, which can be taken as fairly purchaseable, and in the market, for the projected end? If they do not already exist, how are they to be created in the face of those obstructions which the fears of monopoly will be sure to throw in the way? We should like to see these questions practically answered; for if there be an easy solution to this difficulty, the scheme certainly opens a door for the progress of free principles of greater width than any which we have yet been fortunate enough to see.

We refer our readers to the important intelligence from Guiana, relative to the measures adopted by the local legislature to promote an extensive immigration of Coolie labourers from India. It is well known that a plan, with this object in view, was defeated some months since. Undismayed by this rebuff, the combined court of the colony held an extraordinary session *two days* before the departure of the European mail, and in the course of a few hours read, a first and second time, bills for raising, by means of a loan on government—to be paid, ultimately, by local taxation—a sum amounting to about half a million, for the purpose of introducing 20,000 labourers. This is a cool and impudent attempt to take out of the pockets of the colonists of Guiana about £3 per head for the exclusive advantage of planters and proprietors. Extravagant habits, contracted during the period of slavery, cannot, it seems, be abandoned; and hence, imitating the rapacity of the landed proprietors of Great Britain, these Guiana legislators are aiming to transfer from the public purse to their own, such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of their unnatural position. We earnestly trust that the scheme will be crushed in the bud.

According to the latest intelligence from Spain, there appears to be but little hope for the ultimate preservation of that constitution which was set up at the expense of so much toil and bloodshed. The Chamber of Deputies have rejected amendments for extinguishing its own existence by overwhelming majorities. The ministry were even emboldened to push their arbitrary measures to a still greater extent by making it lawful for the government to suspend the constitutional guarantees. Meanwhile, Espartero is said to have left London, and to be on his way to Spain. If this be true, fresh insurrections may be expected in that unhappy country; but whether the Duke of Victory will be able to overthrow the influence of Narvaez seems at present a doubtful point.

## AGRICULTURAL EMBARRASMENTS—THEIR ORIGIN.

DISCUSSION is rife just now on agricultural distress, its causes, and its remedies. This is anything but a novelty in the history of our country's affairs. Farmers' complaints have been almost as regular as the season. They seem wedded to trouble. Ever since we can remember, their talk has been of ruin. A bountiful harvest, however, has cast an unusually deep shadow over their prospects. Insolvency, never far off, now glares in their faces. They are becoming bold just in proportion as their circumstances are growing desperate. They talk loudly, pointedly, truly, of the disadvantages of their position. They address themselves to landlords with unwonted spirit—denounce the game laws—retort the interested counsel which the proprietors of the soil are prone to administer to them—ask for a more certain tenure of the estates which they cultivate—and point to the wretched condition of the peasantry as irresistible evidence of the imperative necessity of some great and fundamental change in agricultural affairs.

It is common to treat the cry of agricultural distress as a thing of course—a sort of instinctive propensity in the farmer to exaggerate the common evils of his lot—an outward moan, expressive of discontent rather than of real or serious difficulty. We question the philosophy of this. There is nothing in their calling, nothing in their modes of employment, no tendency in the natural relationships which grow out of their occupation, to which this incessant grumbling can be fairly traced up. It can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that there is a real and ever-operative cause for it. The true explanation of the phenomenon we take to be, that farmers are for ever undergoing the unpleasant process of being eaten up—that when they succeed, others reap the benefit of their success—when they fail, they are left to bear the penalty of their failure alone. We take them to be the most dependent section of the middle classes of Great Britain. Nominally under protective laws, they are really the most defenceless. Caprice and tyranny touch them more closely and more frequently than others. They spend large capitals, but not for themselves. They toil, they watch, they borrow money, they vote—they manure their land, sow their seed, reap their crops, buy, fatten, and sell their stock—simply that they may snatch from their own property a temporary livelihood during its passage from their own pockets to those of their landlords. It would be curious to find a solution to the following query:—"What proportion of the wealth of the landed proprietary of this empire has been directly contributed by unfortunate tenants?"

The evil, then, which British farmers suffer, we apprehend to be a real one—the loud outcry which aims to give expression to it, neither feigned nor disproportionate. If, by a searching analysis, we could develop the origin of it, we might do something at least preparatory to a cure. This we propose to attempt in two or three successive papers. We pretend to no exclusive information, to no profound knowledge, on this subject. All the advantage we can hope to have over others, if we should be found to have any, will be derived from looking straight at the matter in hand, blinking no aspect of it, and applying to the consideration of it the whole power of our common sense. We invite the attention, not of farmers only, but of all other classes—for all are, in one way or other, interested in the settlement of this vitally important question.

The causes assigned for agricultural distress are various—and equally so, of course, are the remedies with which it is proposed to meet it. Over population, and extensive emigration—improper methods of culture, and the application of science to the due preparation of the soil—deficiency of protection, and more stringent corn laws—excess of protection, and the entire abolition of all legislative restrictions—popular ignorance and immorality, and more church—game laws, and their modification or repeal—uncertain tenure, and long leases—peculiar burdens, and their fairer adjustment—these are but a sample of the numerous causes and cures which have been under discussion in connexion with the present depressed condition of the agricultural body. We are not about to discuss them *seriatim*. Upon most of them we have before now given our opinion. None of them is so entirely devoid of reason as not to possess some slight show of plausibility. But we look upon the whole of them as secondary and symptomatic only. The primary origin of the evil—its fountain head—its tap root—is the preponderant political power vested in the land-proprietors of the country.

Before our readers turn aside from this conclusion as a croquet unworthy of serious notice, we beg them to allow us the opportunity of explaining ourselves. We are not now about to enter upon a survey, even the most cursory, of the laws which bear upon them the stamp of class selfishness. It is not so much of existing laws that the tenant-farmer has to complain, it is rather of ex-



isting arrangements between landlord and tenant—arrangements which legislation cannot be made to reach—that he is the hopeless and miserable victim. That which we mean to affirm, and which we shall essay to prove, is, that the real *motive* for keeping the farmer where he is, is to be sought for, not so much in the cupidity of the proprietary class as in their political position. To this may be traced up, not merely corn laws, in which the tenant imagines he is interested, and game laws, in which he is tolerably certain that he is not, but capricious and vexatious covenants, precarious tenure, high rents, and merciless exactions. These things, although not accomplished by direct political agency, are the natural and inevitable fruits of political preponderance and ascendancy. And whilst that ascendancy lasts and is coveted, it will be an ever-present and insuperable obstacle in the way of any permanent improvement in the relationship between agricultural landlord and tenant.

Farms in general—for some exceptions must needs be admitted—are regarded by their owners as instruments for compassing two distinct and important results:—first, a return to them of as high a rent as possible; secondly, a concentration in their hands of political power, which, in many respects, is more than an equivalent for rent. The tenant-farmer class is the class by which the landed aristocracy of Great Britain work out their political designs. They constitute the cogs of that great wheel which is perpetually revolving to turn the whole machinery of civil government, and to make it subservient to the purpose of sectional aggrandisement. What would the patricians do without slave-tenants? Where would be their power? Wherein would consist the security of their exclusive privileges? Political influence is to them an ample patrimony. Primogeniture throws the real estate into the sole hands of the eldest son and heir—how are the other members of the family to be provided for, but by hook or by crook, at the public cost? But, for this robbery there must be a pretext, naval, military, ecclesiastical, judicial, or otherwise. Offices of some sort must be created and maintained, that the children of noble landowners, despoiled by their own law of all share in the estate, may not be doomed to the fancied degradation of earning their bread by their own independent exertions. The existing system of government gives, not power merely, but profit, to the aristocracy of these realms. But for it, and for its ample resources, they would speedily be beggared. To uphold it, consequently, is no less necessary than to retain possession of their property in the soil, and to secure from it as large a return as possible. And how can this be done? How, but by the agency of the tenant class? What would the influence in parliament of these gentlemen be worth without the aid of the occupants of their soil? Where would the landlords be, if separated from their tenants?

Now we think it comparatively easy to prove that farmers, in order to be depended upon for political purposes, must necessarily be placed in a position of relationship to their landlords in which their fears, hopes, expectations, prospects, shall centre, not in their own energy, skill, or capital, but in the good-will—say rather the arbitrary will—of those under whom they occupy their farms. Were they not absolutely dependent, they would not be uniformly subservient. Were they not generally subservient, the political power of the landed proprietary would be constantly exposed to peril—and were this power once wrested from them, they would probably lose, even in pecuniary profit, as much or more than their whole real estates are worth. We shall see, next week, how this works to the detriment of the agricultural tenant.

#### THE FLEA IN AMBER.

THERE is a very absurd antipathy in the minds of some persons to the flea. Poor insect! it has its persecutors, go where it will. Some profess to dislike it as indicative of uncleanly habits—some, because you never know where to be down upon it—some, because it causes irritation—some, merely because its movements are unaccountable. In the economy of nature, however, the flea has its allotted task to perform, and zealously, for the most part, does it set about it. It is both agile and pertinacious—able to sustain uncommon pressure from without—uses its trunk as well as its heels—and occasionally—happy lot! known to but few of the tribe!—goes down to posterity encased in amber.

Mr Michael Gibbs is a man against whom unreasonable people have set their faces. He, too, according to the *Standard*, is cruelly persecuted. Some men affirm that his presence is a sure token of a dirty neighbourhood, and, indeed, go so far as to trace up to this law of his being his intimate connexion with the corporation of London. The parishioners of St Stephen's, Walbrook, complain that they know not where to have him—that he has done nothing but raise "swellings, strifes, and tumults," in that parish—and that, although nominally responsible, he is, on *no account* to be depended on. The livery and aldermen of London very characteristically disregard all such imputations;

and, lest the reputation of Mr Michael Gibbs should be evanescent, they kindly resolved upon pickling him for all coming times by making him Lord Mayor. The honour with which they have environed him will enshrine the memory of his virtues, and, like a flea in amber, he will be a curiosity to succeeding generations—"ere perennior," more lasting than brass.

On Saturday last Mr Michael Gibbs was formally installed in his high office—an office which, doubtless, his character will so richly perfume as to excite the ambition of numerous successors. To be where he has been—to sit where he has sat—to don the emblems of state which he has donned—who would not be an alderman, would but the fates permit? To ride through lanes of howling fellow men—to be enrobed in hootings, capped with jeers, buttoned up from head to foot in scorn—to hear myriads at once "discourse most eloquent music," hissing, yelling, groaning, caterwauling—and to be conscious that one's own moral character is the sole theme of the street concert—to pass one whole day in expectation of rotten eggs, and to be the object at night of equivocal laudation, ten times worse than open-mouthed censure—who would not crawl through all the dirty byeways which lead from churchwardenship to mayoralty? Renowned Gibbs! thou hast reached the zenith of city honours! Who now will fear to aspire to that dignity? Rejoice, all you unfortunate inmates of those palaces which are surrounded by high walls, and are built at the public cost! Who knows what is yet in store for you? Gibbs would render no account, and his fellows have placed him in the civic chair. You can boast of being on a par with him in the first respect—why should not the city corporation exalt you, as they exalted him, to presidency over their affairs? They have displayed their taste, and assuredly their taste is wholly in your favour.

City dignity is like mercy—

"twice blessed—

It blesseth him who gives and him who takes."

The election of Mr Alderman Gibbs to the mayoralty reflects as much honour upon those who conferred, as upon him who receives, the office.

Would men learn who, in the estimation of London corporators, is "virtuousest, discreetest, best," they have but to look at the Mansion House. Therein they have placed what they regard as "the highest style of man"—one gifted to rule in select vestries and in common council chambers—one able to dispense with vulgar vouchers for his honesty—satisfied, as good men usually are, in himself—bold enough to look scandal in the face, and, with hands buried in his pockets, to ask Suspicion herself for the balance in his favour. This is he whom self-elect citizens delight to honour; and, lest the sympathy subsisting between them and him should chance to be overlooked, they raise him to the highest post within their reach, and make him the cynosure of every eye.

Strange that the tastes of city liverymen and a city populace should be so much at variance! And yet it is true that select bodies seldom obtain the suffrages of promiscuous crowds. There would seem to be reasons under the influence of which the former uniformly come, which never can be appreciated by the latter. In popular estimation, the first magistrate of the first city in the world ought to be a man of immaculate reputation, whose probity is unquestionable, even if his ability be not conspicuous. We know that it is fashionable to represent the reverse of this as fact, and to maintain that were the choice of their rulers in the hands of the "rabble," as they are called, none would be elected to office but "the lowest of the low." Well! but how is it that "the lowest of the low" always know where to applaud and where to hiss? How is it that when they grow out their dislike, it is always against seeming worthlessness? Who placed Mr Alderman Gibbs where he is? The "rabble"? No! For not all the splendour of a lord mayor's show could dazzle their judgment, or make them smile approval of a man whose integrity they suspected. No! not the rabble! but the liverymen and aldermen of London. They did this deed, which, if done by the millions, would have been for ever after a sufficient argument with most men against a popular suffrage. Let the mouths of these respectables be stopped from this time forth. No distribution of the franchise could have secured a more disgraceful result than the present.

THE MERCANTILE CLASSES AND THE CORPORATION.—A correspondent affirms to us that no merchant, however high his standing, had a chance for a ticket on the late occasion, unless he had some personal friend in the corporation, or chose to intrigue for it; and adds, "I know of one merchant of the highest standing who was refused a ticket, while his packer, trunkmaker, and stationer, were all present, and some of them in high places." These be thy lords, O city!—*Globe*.

SYMPTOMS OF A SEVERE WINTER.—The General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Soho*, which arrived in the river early yesterday morning from Antwerp, reports, that on leaving that city on Sunday, the snow was full a foot deep on the ground.

#### SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

HOW COUNTIES ARE TO BE WON.

(From the *League*.)

We need not inform our readers that the government of this country is in the hands of the great landed proprietors: the corn law is the badge which proclaims us to the world as the thralls of a landlord class. It was a needless insult on the part of the Duke of Richmond to proclaim from the hustings at Steyning, last autumn, that he and his order could make and unmake ministers at their will and pleasure, for we feel their power in our stinted loaves and diminished supplies of sugar. Granted, then, that we live under a landocracy composed of some thirty thousand persons, are there no means by which twenty-seven millions may hope to throw off their yoke? It can, we believe, be demonstrated that, if less than one in a hundred of our population could be roused to the exercise of the power they possess, the domination of the Duke of Richmond and his class might be peacefully and legally, but totally, abated.

The ascendancy of the landowners rests entirely upon the majority they possess in the House of Commons, and this they owe to the county representatives. Take away the 252 county members, and Mr Villiers would, in two years, possess a majority in parliament. Remove one half of them, and the present government would, in the next division, be in a minority. If we seek for the source of the power of the landlords in the county representation, it will be traced to the £50 tenant-at-will voters. Wherever a contest has resulted, as in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, or North Cheshire, in the defeat of the free traders, it has been proved, upon an analysis of the poll, to be caused by the votes of occupying tenants; and nobody will deny that the preponderance of the same class of votes in Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, &c., renders a popular contest in those purely rural counties hopeless. What must be done? To attempt to disfranchise this dependent body of electors were a vain and fruitless task. The only plan remaining, then, is to bring an equal number of independent voters into the electoral field, to neutralise them at the poll; and this is the practicable scheme to which we earnestly invite the attention of our friends.

By the late census it appears that there are in England and Wales 230,155 farmers and graziers who are adult males. This number includes, of course, all the small dairy farmers in the vicinity of towns, besides many others paying less than £50 a year of rent; and, if we deduct rather over one-tenth for these, it will leave in round numbers 200,000 tenants-at-will, whose votes turn the scale at the election of the 168 members who represent the 62 English and Welsh counties. It would be wrong to assume that the whole of these are compelled to vote against free trade, for we know that some of the largest landed proprietors are opposed to the corn monopoly, and it can be fairly estimated that one-tenth might be deducted as being under such favourable influences, leaving about 180,000 as the net strength at the poll which the monopolist landowners can command in all the counties of England and Wales. From these 62 counties we will strike off one-fourth, being those which contain the least town population, and it leaves 119 seats where there is a sufficiently numerous middle class in the towns to carry our plan into successful operation. According to our calculation it would require 155,000 persons to qualify themselves as county voters to neutralise the power of the monopolist landlords in three-fourths of the English and Welsh counties. We confine ourselves to those parts of the kingdom, because the 40s. franchise for the counties does not apply to Ireland and Scotland. What a glorious field is here open to the prudent and patriotic citizen for extending his sphere of usefulness by enlarging his political powers! And how cheaply may this enfranchisement be purchased—so cheaply that it is within the reach of all but the very poorest of the population, as explained by Mr Cobden in his speech at Manchester:—

The forty-shilling franchise for a county was established five or six centuries ago. At that time a man, in the constitutional phraseology of the times, was deemed to be a yeoman, and entitled to political rights, provided he had 40s. a year clear to spend. That was at that time a subsistence for a man. Probably it was equal to the rental of a hundred acres of land. What is it now? With the vast extension of wealth amongst the middle class, which then did not exist, and amongst a large proportion, I am happy to say, in this district, of the superior class of operatives, that 40s. freehold franchise becomes a nominal franchise, and is within the reach of every man who has the spirit to acquire it. I say, then, in every county where there is a large town population, as in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, South Staffordshire, North Cheshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and many other counties I could name—in fact, every county bordering on the sea coast, or having manufactures within it, every county can be won, and easily won, if the people can be roused to a systematic effort to qualify themselves for a vote, in the way the Lancashire people rushed to the qualification when they found that the county could be won by that means and no other. It is a custom sometimes for men to put their savings in the savings' bank. There are fourteen or fifteen millions so deposited, or more. I would not say a word to lessen the confidence in that security; but there is no investment so secure as a freehold of the earth, and it is the only investment that gives a vote along with the property. We come, then, to this. It costs a man nothing to have a vote for the county. He buys his property, £60 in a cottage; aye, £40 or £30 in many of the neighbouring towns will do it. He has the interest for his money, the property to sell when he wants it, and his vote into the bargain. Sometimes a parent, wishing to teach a son to be economical and saving, gives him a sort of nest-egg in the savings' bank. I say to such a parent, make your son, at twenty-one



years of age, a freeholder—do it as an act of duty; make him thereby an independent freeman; put it in his power to defend himself and his children from political oppression, and you make that man, with £60, an equal in the polling-booth to Mr Scarsbrick, with his eleven miles in extent of territory, or to Mr Egerton."

A plan is here developed, which, however startling at first view, can, we feel convinced, be carried into practical and successful operation by means of the organisation which the League possesses throughout the country. We shall, of course, have more to say of it hereafter. The first step, however, must be taken forthwith. Let every free-trader, not upon the county register, who can manage to put £50 or £60 out upon good interest, look about him for a freehold cottage, or a plot of land, which will yield him annually a clear 40s. of rent. To be entitled to vote next year, he must have possession of the property before the 31st of January.

QUALIFY, QUALIFY, QUALIFY!

#### METROPOLITAN.

##### LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The annual ceremony of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor, was on Saturday last rendered more than usually interesting by reason of the great disfavour into which the new Lord Mayor (for reasons too notorious to require mention) has fallen. It appears also that an advertisement was inserted in the *Times*, offering liberally for 300 or 400 chests of eggs of very low quality; in addition to a letter from their Portsmouth correspondent, mentioning that parties had been buying up rotten eggs in that neighbourhood for service on the 9th of November, to the amount of £100. Happily, however, the apprehension that there would be some rioting or disgraceful proceedings on Lord Mayor's day, was not realised. The people, however, did not fail to show their feelings on the occasion, as will be seen from the subjoined account abridged from the *Times* :—

On Saturday last the desire on the part of the public to witness the progress of the civic procession must have been intense and general, if we may judge by the numbers of persons who crowded the route through which Alderman Gibbs, the Lord Mayor elect, was to pass on his way to Westminster hall. The footways were lined with ranks of persons five or six deep, the windows of the houses throughout, not excepting the shop windows, were very generally occupied, and every avenue which intersected the line was filled with various vehicles and temporary stages, from which an elevated view of the spectacle might be obtained on payment of a small fee. In truth, there was an immense concourse of spectators—not silent ones, however, for they hailed the new Lord Mayor with loud shouts neither musical nor merry; and ever and anon as he advanced, or tried to advance, the cumbersome stage coach which carried him, as if uneasy with its burden, rolled from side to side, stopped, pitched, and seemed ready to pitch its load in amongst the populace, who thereupon redoubled their exertions to acquaint his lordship that they were fully sensible of his presence, and groans and growls of contempt and indignation ensued, amidst the surges of which the gingerbread carriage appeared to roll more wildly and woefully still. This was notoriety—enviable on no account, and justifiable on the score of obstinacy at least.

At 12 o'clock the procession, which resembled those of former years, was formed, the Right Hon. Michael Gibbs was duly insconced in his state coach, when an incident of ill-omen took place. Sir William Magnay having advanced amid loud and universal cheering, all eyes were turned to catch sight of the state carriage of the Lord Mayor elect, upon its emerging from Guildhall yard. The Lady Mayoress, the standard-bearer, the ancient knight (a brazen fellow arrayed to match the occasion), all passed by with slight observance, and then came the band and the suite of his lordship; but, alas! as the unwieldy vehicle moved forwards, the Lord Mayor's coachman not being a good whip—but such a Lord Mayor ought to have a good whip—drove awry, and one of the hind wheels becoming locked with one of the posts attached to the barrier, the coach became stationary. An unlucky rencontre to his lordship, though the crowd did not so consider it; for while he remained hugging the post until it was forcibly removed, there was more than ample opportunity for the explosion of that angry feeling which had been hitherto kept bottled up by the dense mass of persons who now gave utterance to their sweet voices, in tones so loud and discordant, that though the band of the life guards blew their trumpets and beat their drums as if they would either burst blood-vessels or break their own arms in their efforts, their music could not be heard above the uproar. At length, there was a slight lull, and then the witty stentorians of the mob would bawl out questions to test, as it would seem, the arithmetical powers of "Mr Gibbs," such as—"What is a figure of 6 turned upside down?" "How do you change aines into noughts?" &c., while other persons called upon the band to play airs, the names of which were intended as cyphers to convey sarcasms. One person elevated the model of an account book, of which the Lord Mayor, of course, took no account.

At length the mountain of gilded timber was released, and advanced through a vociferous yell from the multitude in Gresham street into King street, where equally loud tokens of disrespect assailed the newly chosen chief magistrate, occasionally relieved by the waving of a white handkerchief or two from some window aloft, and a faint "bravo," ejaculated apparently "more in sorrow than in anger." Similar doings were re-enacted in other places.

On the procession turning into Walbrook, the street was found to be densely thronged, more espe-

cially in the vicinity of the church of St Stephen, where an immense crowd was assembled, who hooted the Lord Mayor lustily and heartily. Some of the inhabitants of the street, namely those in about every fifth house, seemed somewhat favourable to him, but their cheers were drowned in the hootings of those below. At the lower end of Cannon street, a rope was drawn across the street, from which was suspended an immense flag, with the motto, "Honour and virtue will finally triumph"—a motto which, like old oracles, could bear a double application, as the case might turn out. This banner seemed to be the point round which the malcontents rallied, and certainly, when his Lordship passed under this flag, the assembled multitude gave him anything but a satisfactory intimation of their perception of the appositeness of the compliment intended by the motto. The salutations with which he was here hailed were such as these—"Where's your account?" "close vestries!" "twenty-three years' tick!" &c. To all of which the banner of his Lordship returned a silent but significant reply, his motto being, "*Tenax propositi*"—i.e., My pertinacity.

Along the Poultry and Queen street the same manifestations of disapprobation were exhibited by the multitude assembled; but at the point of embarkation they seemed to have mustered unusual strength of lungs to give him a parting "salute" before "taking water." His lordship, who seemed rather to be taking to whine, sat back in his state-carriage, and, as far as could be observed, was pale and much agitated.

On the Thames he met with a warmer reception, if possible, than he did on *terra firma*, from the multitudes who swarmed the bridges, steam-boats, and barges.

##### TAKING THE OATHS.

Upon no previous occasion, perhaps, of the swearing in of a lord mayor, has so much anxiety been evinced by the populace generally to obtain an entrance to the court of Exchequer as was exhibited by them on Saturday last.

At half-past one o'clock, Mr F. Owen, the high bailiff of Westminster, ushered in the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Sir W. Magnay, Bart (the late lord mayor), the recorder (the Hon. Mr Law), the sheriffs (Messrs Hunter and Sidney), the city chamberlain (Mr Brown), Mr Alderman T. Wood, Mr Alderman Challis, and Mr Alderman Farncomb, who occupied the place assigned upon other occasions to the Queen's counsel.

The floor between the bench and the bar, which it took much trouble to clear, was occupied by Mr Sergeant Merewether (the town clerk), Mr C. Pearson (the city solicitor), Mr Tyrrell (the remembrancer), Messrs Marten and Ashurst (the under-sheriffs), the secondaries, the chaplains, and three members of the court of common council. This space is generally occupied by a great number of the members of the court of Common Council, and by the liverymen of the company to which the lord mayor belongs, so that there is generally a good deal of struggling to obtain a place there by those who have a recognised right to it; but upon this occasion it was not nearly filled.

In a few minutes after the entrance of the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr Baron Parke, Mr Baron Gurney, and Mr Baron Rolfe, attired in full state scarlet robes, with white ermine hoods, and wearing a square black cap above their wigs, took their seats upon the bench, from which the desks had been just previously removed.

The Recorder addressed the Court as follows :—

My Lord Chief Baron, I have the honour to present to your lordship and to this court the Right Hon. Michael Gibbs, selected by the citizens of London to fill the office of lord mayor for the ensuing year; and it is my pleasing duty to add, that the very gracious approbation of her Majesty, communicated by the Lord Chancellor, has ratified the choice of the citizens. I am restrained, indeed, by the presence of his lordship from enlarging, but I should fail in discharging my duty to those whom I have the honour to represent upon this occasion—the citizens of London—if I did not express to your lordships their sincere and earnest belief and confidence that the right hon. gentleman will satisfy and fulfil, in their most enlarged extent and requirement, the arduous duties of the exalted station to which, with the concurrence of the Crown, he is now advanced.

The Lord Chief Baron replied (the Lord Mayor and others still standing) :—

My Lord Mayor, I congratulate you on being elected to the high office on the duties of which you are about to enter. I cannot doubt but you will discharge the duties of the high office you have to fill in a manner suitable to the conduct which has hitherto produced the respect and esteem and the continued confidence of your fellow-citizens.

After the usual ceremonies, the Recorder then said: "My lords, I am desired by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs to request the honour of your lordships' attendance at an entertainment to be given this day at the Guildhall of the City of London." The Lord Chief Baron: "Some of us will wait upon them."

The civic functionaries then entered the other courts to invite the judges to the banquet, and departed in the same order that they had arrived.

##### THE RETURN.

The ceremony within the Court of Exchequer having terminated, similar uproarious shouts to those which had hailed the arrival of the new Lord Mayor now marked his embarkation for the city; and in his passage down the Thames, with but here and there a solitary exception, the civic barge was the target of repeated volleys of yells and groans, levelled by no unskilful or ineffective voices at it from the banks and bridges of the river. The landing at Blackfriars was attended with a more concentrated attack of "public execration," for there an immense multitude were wedged together,

anxious to be spectators of the scene, though not inactive ones. On the procession passed, amidst the continued manifestations of public disapprobation of the present, and respect for the retiring Lord Mayor. Many interrogations of a searching nature were repeatedly bawled forth, not that they could reach the "right honourable ear," but they were exercises in that peculiar art styled "talking at folks." The same description must apply to Ludgate hill, St Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside, in which last place some merriment was created by a party chanting in appropriate style,

"Oh, Alderman Gibbs,  
Pray dub up the dibbs!"

It was somewhat after 4 o'clock when the *cortège* arrived at the bottom of King street, where immediately before Guildhall yard about 2,000 persons had collected, and others pressing out of the several streets caused a dense mass to be formed. This was the place where a parting salutation was to be presented to the new Lord Mayor by his pitiless persecutors, and a very good view of the scene was attainable from an upper window at the western angle of Gresham street. Hearty and continued cheering announced the progress of Sir W. Magnay; but as soon as the state coach with the new Lord Mayor arrived, the yells and groans which broke forth were perfectly stunning. Never was the manner in which the two Lord Mayors had been received throughout the day marked with stronger contrast. The accumulation of carriages in Guildhall yard caused the detention of the state coach for some minutes, during which a real tempest of execration was poured forth upon the unfortunate gentleman; and many persons did not hesitate to testify their dislike to him in a manner to be condemned, by spitting at the carriage, their distance from which, however, defeated their intention. In truth, throughout, Mr Gibbs had to endure a perpetual and pitiless storm of hisses, yells, groans, gibes, sneers, and jeers; and at every stoppage where the crowd was in close proximity to his carriage, unusually furious bursts of indignation broke forth. Why? The anger of the populace was increased by observing that he was strongly guarded by a body of lancers, who rode close to the wheels as well as behind the carriage, besides others at the doors. Perhaps this was considered prudent, but that it was unnecessary may be fairly inferred from the fact that no missile was thrown all the day long, nor, as far as we could learn, the slightest attempt at personal violence made.

##### THE BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL.

In the evening the usual inaugural dinner took place in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. He was supported on the right by the late Lord Mayor, Sir William Magnay, Bart. The Lady Mayoress sat on his left. The ministers present were Sir James Graham, Mr Gladstone, and Lord A. Lennox, of the Lords of the Treasury. There were also present—the French Ambassador, Lord D. Stuart, Right Hon. Sir J. Beckett, the Marquis de St Aulaire, son of the French Ambassador, &c.; the Lord Chief Baron, &c.; Mr Alderman Challis, and the other aldermen; the Chamberlain, &c., &c. The following distinguished personages, who dined with the Lord Mayor last year, did not attend the Guildhall on the present occasion :—the Lord Chancellor, Sir R. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir E. Knatchbull, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir G. Murray, the Earl of Lincoln, the Swedish, Brazilian, and Mexican ministers, Sir T. Fremantle, Chief Justice Tindal, and the Attorney-General.

The Lord Mayor having proposed "The health of the late Lord Mayor," the toast was drunk amidst loud applause, which having subsided—

Sir WILLIAM MAGNAY, Bart, rose and expressed himself highly gratified to find, by the testimony of the company's approbation, that he had conducted himself during his year of office not unworthily of its responsibilities, and transferred it unsullied to its present possessor [loud cheers].

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The health of the French Ambassador, and the other foreign ministers."

The Count de St Aulaire (who spoke in French), returned thanks in the name of the *corps diplomatique* :—

Three years ago (he said), when for the first time I came to London, it seemed to me that this city had already reached the highest point of splendour, so immense and so magnificent did it even then appear. Yet at the present hour, I still see it increasing in size, and adding in every way to its beauty. Within the last few days we have taken part in the ceremony of the inauguration of one of those monuments of art which seem to spring from the earth as by enchantment. That building is itself the temple of commerce; and in asking the presence of the representatives of foreign sovereigns at the ceremony of its opening, you had in some sort a right to do so, for the transactions of the Exchange of London are important to all the world. Your commerce, gentlemen, is one of the most powerful instruments of the civilisation of the universe. Its noble mission is to bear, even to the extremities of the earth, the laws of a holy religion, the discoveries of scientific intelligence, and the comforts of domestic life. Let us work together in this noble cause; and may that temple of commerce, in which but a few days before we met together, endure for many centuries. May it continue an evidence of your prosperity even to the end of the world [cheers]. The Lord Mayor alluded, in terms for which I beg he will accept my acknowledgments, to the recent visit of the King of the French. Many among you heard from the lips of my sovereign the sentiments which he entertains towards England, and those which your reception inspired in him. It is in the name of all my fellow-citizens that I thank you to-day, gentlemen, for that reception. Yes, gentlemen, all Frenchmen, whatever may be their opinions, or their position in society, have felt deeply, and they will long remember, the kind sen-



timents expressed by you towards the representative of the French nation.

The Lord Mayor then gave "Sir James Graham and her Majesty's ministers."

Sir J. GRAHAM returned thanks as follows:—

My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—In the unavoidable absence of the head of her Majesty's government, and in behalf of my colleagues and myself, I rise with the greatest pleasure to have the honour of returning thanks for the compliment which you have been pleased to pay to her Majesty's ministers. Her Majesty herself declared that "to promote the relief of the indigent, to secure the advancement of science, and to aid the extension of commerce, are the great objects of the policy of this country." To give effect to these objects shall be the constant and sedulous endeavours of her Majesty's ministers, and, by the blessing of Providence, I confidently hope that their efforts will not be altogether unavailing. My Lord Mayor, with your permission, I am anxious to propose a toast, and in proposing it I rely with confidence on the justice and generosity of so large an assemblage of my fellow-citizens. I scorn to use the language of flattery and adulation—I shall rather use the simple language of sincerity and truth; and I appeal to this great assembly whether it be not just, whether it be not generous, to anticipate that your lordship, filling the high office which you now hold by the voice of your fellow citizens, will emulate the example of your predecessor, and honourably and faithfully fulfil the high duties and important functions of that office to which you have been elevated by the choice of the livery, by the approbation of the court of aldermen, and by the full and entire approbation of your Sovereign [loud cheers]. Feeling that he whom the citizens of London have thought worthy cannot be unworthy [loud cheers], it is with great and heartfelt satisfaction that, with your permission, I have to propose, as a bumper toast, "The health of the Lord Mayor of the city of London" [three times three and one cheer more].

The LORD MAYOR, in returning thanks, said:—I feel deeply indebted for the very kind manner in which Sir James Graham has done me the honour to propose my name to your notice. I feel, on the present occasion, that I ought to speak with deep humility. It becomes not him who putteth on the harness, to boast like him who putteth it off. All I can say is, that all my anxiety shall be to endeavour firmly to discharge the duties of lord mayor [cheers].

The French ambassador then proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress," which the Lord Mayor having acknowledged in appropriate terms, his lordship proposed "The health of the Lord Chief Baron and the judges," observing, that the purity of the administration of justice in this country was proverbial, but happily for us it was not only a matter of history, but of daily experience [loud cheers]. The company separated before eleven.

**CHRIST CHURCH.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEPTION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.**—The new Lord Mayor and the sheriffs on Sunday morning attended divine service at Christ church, Newgate street, on which occasion the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., preached a sermon on behalf of the Parochial District Visiting society, and the Day and Sunday schools. The congregation was very large, there being scarcely a pew or seat vacant, while the passages were crowded. By the time the sermon had concluded, and while the collection was being made, a large number of persons assembled under the portico of the church, under the archway in Christ church passage, and, though it was raining fast, in Newgate street, evidently waiting to see the new Lord Mayor. As his lordship walked towards his carriage, which stood in Newgate street, hissing and other expressions of disapprobation arose from every side, and remarks far from complimentary were freely made. Many persons endeavoured to stop these expressions, and cried "Shame, shame;" "Disgraceful conduct;" and "Have respect for the place;" but the hissing, though subdued, continued as his lordship walked slowly through the crowd to the street. Upon entering the carriage the hissing became much louder than before, accompanied by groans and allusions to the affairs of St Stephen's, Walbrook; and some men, the most active in these demonstrations, ran after the carriage, hooting and yelling.—*Chronicle.*

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The Bank of England, it is stated, is going to charge a commission for transmitting money to different parts of the country by means of its branches, and it is supposed that the plan will come into operation within a fortnight. The measure forms another instance of the determination of the Bank of England to assimilate their operations to those of private bankers.—*Times.*

**BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.**—The subscriptions already advertised exceed 4,500*l.*, including, the Queen, 200*l.*; Prince Albert, 100*l.*; the Queen Dowager, 100*l.*; Earl of Eldon, 200*l.*; Messrs Baring, Brothers, 200*l.*; Messrs N. M. de Rothschild and Sons, 200*l.*; the *Times* Journal, 105*l.*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, 100*l.*; George Byng, Esq., M.P., 105*l.*; the Bishop of London, 100*l.*; Marquis of Westminster, 100*l.*; Samuel Gurney, Esq., 100*l.*; the Worshipful Company of Grocers, 100*l.*; the East and West India Dock Company, 100*l.*

**EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.**—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the assistants of London employed in various trades, was held at the Percy hotel, Rathbone place, Oxford street.—Mr Lancaster in the chair—for the purpose of forming a new London association of all trades, on the principles of the Linendrapers' Association, to procure, if possible, an earlier closing of their respective warehouses and shops. Resolutions of a mere formal nature were agreed to, the society was formed, a committee appointed, and several members enrolled.

**DANGER OF SINKING ARTESIAN WELLS, IN LONDON, AS PROPOSED, FOR SUPPLYING PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES WITH HOT WATER.**—Nearly the

whole of London rests on a clay bed; this clay has great absorbing powers, is strong, and possesses its cohesive property only so long as it retains a sufficiency of moisture; remove this, it shrinks, cracks in innumerable directions, and becomes dangerous to heavy masses of bricks and mortar super-imposed upon it. It is from this cause that so many foundations of new buildings sink or partially give way almost as soon as the superstructure is raised, drainage taking place after the work is completed, instead of proper attention having been paid to it beforehand. There can be no doubt that, if the lower beds on which London rests were drained as proposed, by artesian wells, a vast deal of mischief would arise from the general or local contraction of clay beds, occasioned by the lower as well as the subsoil drainage; and the cavernous chalk, deprived of its support, would in many places fall in, and occasion a corresponding depression of the surface. Were the subsoil and strata beneath, on which vast masses of building are disposed, thoroughly drained by all the appliances of art, much good might result, and greater stability be insured to the super-imposed masses; but, when a city like London rests on a bed of clay, the tenacity and strength of which depends upon its retaining a certain degree of moisture, we ought to pause ere we give way to plans which in the end, in consequence of there being an exhaustible (not inexhaustible) supply of water, would recoil upon the projectors, and lay the seeds of great destruction of property.—*Builder.*

**KINGSTON-UPON-RAILWAY.**—On the line of the London and Southampton railway, the establishment of a station for Kingston-upon-Thames, about ten miles from London, has called into existence a new town, called "Kingston-upon-Railway." The streets are elegantly built, planted with trees, and comprise numerous villas surrounded with gardens. The tenants are chiefly London merchants, who travel to and fro by the railway. A post office is established in the town, and a noble church nearly completed. The neighbouring country is charming, abounding in sylvan scenery and beautiful walks, and the royal residences of Claremont and Hampton Court are within a mile or two of the station.

**A NEW LIFE BOAT,** the invention of Lieutenant Walter, R.N., F.R.S., and constructed for the Belgian government, was launched on Thursday, at the wharf of the Elastic Pavement company, in the presence of many spectators. The boat is made principally of cork and caoutchouc; is 34 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 4 feet deep; is fitted with air boxes; weighs 2 tons; can contain 60 persons; and drew 16 inches of water with between thirty and forty people in it. It was christened "The Kamptulicon."

**IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,** on Tuesday, Mr Commissioner Fane decided, in the case of Mary Adecock, that the bringing of an action without any reasonable prospect of being able to pay the costs, is a fraudulent contracting of a debt.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The total number of deaths during the week ending Saturday, November 2nd, was 966, showing a slight increase as compared with the previous week, but still much under the average. Deaths from small-pox and scarlatina are still numerous, amounting respectively to 36—72, while the average is 17—46. In almost every other instance there is a decrease.

**SHOCKING SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS.**—On Friday last, a protracted inquiry took place, before Mr Wakley, on the body of Mary Alloways, aged 68, a poor needle-woman. The jury, having viewed the body, expressed their horror at its wretchedly emaciated appearance. Ann Jones, the landlady of the house in which the deceased lodged, said she last saw her alive on Tuesday evening. She fancied there was something strange in her manner, for, as she went up stairs to bed, the deceased broke a piece from a loaf she had with her, and in a very singular manner said, "Only taste it; it is so very sweet." On Wednesday, a friend of deceased found her lying on the bed quite dead. There was a cup, which had contained some liquid, lying upon a box by the window. On the table was a letter (read to the court) which stated that she was very much troubled in her mind in consequence of not being able to procure work, and owing witness, as she did, seven weeks' rent. It further stated, that the only thing in the world she possessed was a watch, which she imagined to be worth £10. She bequeathed the proceeds of its sale to liquidate her debts, and the remainder to go towards her funeral; but if it did not raise sufficient for the latter purpose, her body was to be sent to the workhouse for interment by the parish. It then added her earnest wish that she should have one friend to follow her to the grave, and a hope that her poverty would not be made known; concluding with the words "God bless you all; I am very much excited and my pen is very bad." Deceased was an extremely well-behaved woman, and had been highly educated. They always imagined she had some trifling income that helped to support her, but since her death they had found such was not the case, and that she supported herself by her needle. She had latterly appeared very desponding, which she stated arose from her inability to procure work and the poor wages she received for it. She had once or twice adverted lately to the double suicide at Kilmarnock, and said she would rather follow that example than apply for relief. She had some friends who occasionally gave her food, but she seldom had any other meals than breakfast and tea. The surgeon said, the body was dreadfully emaciated, and the deceased had all the appearance of having been completely starved. The coroner remarked, that this was an exceedingly painful case, and he feared he should have a great many more similar cases whilst poverty was treated as a crime. It was evident from the letter that she was a well-educated and high-minded woman, but it was wholly impossible

for them to judge of the misery she felt when she contemplated the degraded manner in which she would be treated if she made her distresses known. That fear operated very strongly upon some minds, for a short time since he held an inquest in the country on a poor labouring man who cut his throat, and died in a ditch, from the fear he had of being compelled to enter a union. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed herself by taking oxalic acid, but in what state of mind she was at the time there was no evidence to show."

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY SERGEANT ANDREWS.**—Many painful rumours were rife throughout Friday and Saturday morning, at the courts of Westminster hall, that the above learned gentleman, who was a leader of the midland circuit, had made an attempt at self-destruction, which, on making inquiries at his residence at Hampstead hill, unfortunately proved but too true. From the statement of his medical attendant, Mr Headland, of Guildford street, it appeared that the learned sergeant had been for some period greatly depressed in spirit, and had passed most of his time in the library. On Thursday it was apparent that the learned sergeant was unusually depressed, and after his breakfast he retired to his library, where, in the course of the morning, Mrs Andrews had occasion to enter, when she was horror-struck at beholding the learned gentleman deluged in his blood. Losing her presence of mind, the lady gave a dreadful scream, which was heard throughout the house, and the servants were quickly in attendance. Mr Evans, of Hampstead, was immediately sent for, and rendered every assistance which the emergency of the case required. Mr Headland, the family surgeon, on being promptly apprised of the melancholy transaction, lost no time in doing all that human aid could suggest or skill accomplish for his unhappy patient. At a late hour a long consultation took place between the medical gentlemen, when, we regret to state, the learned sergeant was not considered out of danger.—*Observer.*—In answer to inquiries on Monday, it was stated that the learned gentleman was rather improved, but that all dangerous symptoms had not disappeared. The unfortunate gentleman is about seventy years of age, and during his whole life has exhibited the greatest strength of mind.

**BURGLARY AT A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.**—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, as police constable Clark, 183 L, was passing the front of the Lambeth Road Wesleyan chapel, on China terrace, he heard a noise from the interior, resembling the breaking open of doors. He also heard the voices of men. He immediately climbed over the iron railings, and proceeded by the east side of the chapel to the rear, when he saw two men (one of whom had a bag) jump out of the back windows into a garden at the rear of the houses in China walk, leading to Lambeth walk. Having another wall to climb, the constable lost sight of the burglars, who effected their escape through a stable yard leading into Lambeth walk. On searching the chapel, it was ascertained that the entrance was effected by forcing the window of the vestry room at the south-east corner. The chest in which the communion plate was deposited was forced open, and the contents, consisting of four gold communion cups, handsomely chased with scriptural designs, a silver salver, plated with gold, each having the initials J. L. engraved on them, and eight shillings in copper money, taken away. The thieves left behind them a powerful "jemmy," which they had used in forcing open the chest and cupboard. The police have been very active in endeavouring to trace the perpetrators of the robbery, but have not yet succeeded in apprehending them.

**"PUNCH" IN A FRIGHT.**—The humble petition of *Punch* to the Greenwich guardians, sheweth.—That your petitioner last week read a report of a meeting held by your board, in which your vice-chairman proposed a motion for the establishment of a lending library in the union house. The motion was carried. Fears were expressed by one very sapient member of your board, that *Punch* might find his way into the pauper's library, if this sort of philanthropic humbug, as he thought it, were countenanced: Your petitioner accordingly fears that he might be taken in, and considers he should certainly be taken in if "an order to go into the house" were left at the office of your petitioner. Your petitioner is attached to his wife Judy and his child, notwithstanding his apparent harshness to the latter, and would by no means consent to a separation from them in his old age. Your petitioner lives by his jokes; but he would not have the heart to joke in a workhouse, and doubts if, after a week's residence therein, he would ever joke again. Your petitioner is in the habit of speaking the truth, and calling a spade a spade; he is, therefore, clearly unfitted for residence in a union workhouse. Your petitioner would be apt to use his baton on the heads of an oppressive governor or purvey beadle, and has no reasonable doubt of being urged thereunto in case of misbehaviour of said governor or beadle, to the subversion of discipline in said workhouse. Your petitioner is used to the open streets, and cannot bear confinement. For all which reasons, your petitioner hopes that he may not be taken in by your hon. board. And your petitioner will ever pray.—*Punch.*

#### PROVINCIAL.

**SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF MR HURST, M.P.**—The people of Horsham have been somewhat dismayed by the abrupt disappearance of Mr Hurst, the member for that town; who has suddenly discharged all his servants and gone with his family to France; leaving his furniture and some other property to be sold by auction. His embarrassed circumstances had for some time been surmised. The *Brighton*



*Guardian* states his liabilities at £150,000. His son has become responsible for debts to the amount of £80,000. The estates are strictly entailed, and both father and son only take life interests.

**OPPOSITION TO THE NEW POOR LAW.**—On Wednesday last the opponents of the new poor law at Rochdale finished their canvass, from which it appears there are only fourteen ratepayers who have signed in favour of the introduction of the new poor law, whilst upwards of ten thousand have signed against it, and forty-one will not sign in any way. The greatest interest is manifested both at Rochdale, Oldham, and Ashton, and meetings are held every evening on the subject.—*Preston Guardian*.

**CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.**—Mr Thomas Beggs, of Nottingham, gave a series of three lectures on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, at the public rooms, Broadmead, on the influence of temperance upon the moral and social condition of the people. The chair was taken by George Thomas, Esq., and the course, which was gratuitous, was numerously attended. The pressure of matter renders it impossible that we can give a detailed notice, but we may briefly state, that the lecturer exposed many of the evils by which society is afflicted. He showed the demoralised condition of large portions of the community, the physical evils which many of them had to endure, the necessity for an improved system of drainage and ventilation in large towns (Bristol among the rest), and the many defects in the present mode of education; and pointed out how the labouring classes might do much towards the improvement of their own moral, intellectual, and social condition. The lecturer was attentively listened to, and repeatedly and loudly applauded.—*Bristol Mercury*.

**REPEAL OF THE TAX ON COTTON WOOL.**—We are exceedingly glad to learn that a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held on Thursday next, to consider the propriety of memorialising government for a repeal of the duty on cotton wool.—*Manchester Guardian*.

**EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.**—A master draper has favoured us with a letter upon this subject, in which he shows the saving in gas, &c., which must accrue from the general and faithful carrying out of the present arrangement, besides the benefit conferred on the numerous assistants engaged in this branch of trade. Under the former head, he contends that a respectable establishment will save £100 per annum, as he very properly states, that most of the petty thefts in shops are committed after gaslight. We are also informed, that 150 young men have joined the Polytechnic Institution since the early closing system has been adopted.—*Birmingham Journal*.—We are glad to find that the linen-draper of Southampton have agreed to close their shops throughout the winter at seven o'clock in the evening. The hatters, we understand, wish to make an arrangement to close at eight o'clock, but are prevented doing so through the obstinacy of one individual.—*Hants Independent*.—The leading trades in this city [Exeter] have resolved to close during November, December, and January, at seven o'clock; February, March, and April, at eight o'clock; May, June, and July, at nine o'clock.—*Western Times*.—An early closing agitation has been set up at Tewkesbury, if it can be called early closing to shut at nine o'clock at night during the winter months from November to March, and eight during the summer, which is all that the grocers' and druggists' assistants of Tewkesbury require. They presented, it seems, a requisition to their employers for the purpose of obtaining this small abatement of their drudgery, and fifteen out of nineteen kindly consented to the new arrangement. Their good intentions, however, have been frustrated by the perverseness of Messrs Stephen Stone, William Thomas, John Timms, and Enoch May, and the young men are in consequence still to be condemned to drudgery and long confinement.—*Worcester Chronicle*.—At Hereford, 413 heads of families have signed a declaration to countenance those shops which close at early hours, and discountenance the others.—A correspondent of the *Bristol Mercury* writes:—"Upwards of 500 of the inhabitants of Clifton have signed a declaration not to patronise those shopkeepers who are thus regardless of the opinions of their supporters. At a meeting of the Wesleyans—a large, influential, and wealthy body—held last week, it was unanimously resolved to discountenance the practice of late shopping."

**CRIME, AND PROPORTIONATE PUNISHMENT.**—A correspondent forwards us the following:—"At the petty sessions held at Keynsham, September 27th, Joseph Cobb, for striking Miss Neale with a stone, and hurting her so much that she was under medical treatment for a week, was fined 10s. At the same time and place, Thomas Tidcombe, for shooting at a covey of partridges (it was not asserted that he ruffled a feather), was fined £10. Costs to the amount of 10s. were inflicted on Miss Neale."—*Bristol Mercury*.

**THE GAME LAWS.**—At the Sedcup police, on Monday, a young man, named Stacey, attended to answer an information charging him with having unlawfully used an engine, to wit, a snare, for the purpose of destroying game, at the parish of Chiselhurst, he not having a certificate, for which offence he had subjected himself to a penalty of £5. The keeper said the defendant is a labouring man about the parish, and was not quite right in his head. The defendant's mother said she was sure he had never done such a thing before, and he would not do it again. The constable replied, that there was some suspicion that he was given to poaching, but no charge had ever before been made against him; he understood that two hares belonging to Lord Bexley were fighting, and the defendant, on attempting to

separate them, was attacked by one of them, and very severely bitten on the thigh and knee, so that he was incapacitated from working. The keeper had found no game or any other snares in the defendant's possession. The mother begged the bench to be lenient; her son could not work, she was herself 69 years old, her husband was 72, and they had very little to subsist on. The magistrate said, as it did not appear that the defendant had been accused of a similar offence on any other occasion, the bench would deal very leniently with him, and only inflict a fine of 20s., and costs (9s. more). The poor old woman paid the money, and she and her son then left the court, both crying piteously.

**MESMERIC OPERATIONS AT LEICESTER.**—On Tuesday last a novel but successful operation was performed upon a child ten years old, named Martha Clarke, for removing that unpleasant visual imperfection called squinting. The child was taken to Mr Tosswill, surgeon, on the 30th ult., to be operated upon for this defect, but from the difficulty of inducing so young a person to sit quiet during so painful and delicate an operation, it was proposed that mesmerism should be resorted to. The first time this was attempted, the mesmeric state was produced in sixteen minutes, and her arms rendered completely rigid. At the time she had no knowledge about mesmerism, nor that anything of the kind was about to be tried upon her. So unconscious was she, indeed, of the existence of mesmerism, or that she had been in such a state, that afterwards she said to her mother, "I am so sorry I went to sleep; but I could not help it; Mr Tosswill looked at me so." Subsequently to this, she was mesmerised several times previous to Tuesday, when Mr Tosswill ventured on the operation. On the occasion there were present, beside Mr Tosswill, Messrs Spencer and Downing, surgeons, Mr Joseph Biggs, Captain Jackson, and Mr Atkinson, from London, who is a friend of Dr Elliotson's, all of whom, with the exception of Mr Spencer, signed a document, stating their firm conviction of the absence of all consciousness or pain in the little patient during the operation. Mr Spencer dissented from the general opinion, believing that she manifested signs of feeling pain. The time in which the operation was performed was two minutes and a half, during which the other eye remained perfectly closed and motionless, without any bandage being placed over it, which is usual in such cases. The arms, which had been fixed in a horizontal position, gradually relaxed; that nearest the eye operated on sinking down to her side. When demesmerised, and told that the operation had been performed, she looked up, and with child-like simplicity and surprise exclaimed, "Has it?" In answer to questions put to her by those who were spectators, she said that she had no knowledge of what took place, nor felt any pain, but she had dreamed that she was at Hannah Colton's house, blowing the fire to make the pan boil. In what way this dream could be induced by the circumstances in question, is a phenomenon which we shall not here attempt to solve. As all our readers are not aware of the mode of the operation in question, we may state that it is briefly as follows:—The lid being held open, the eye to be operated upon is forced to a straight position; a piece of the white of the ball is then laid hold of by a small pair of forceps, pulled up, and cut; this being done, a hook is introduced, and being passed round to the back part, the muscle is secured, brought forward, and divided by the scissors of the operator. On the same day, there was an operation performed under mesmeric influence at the Leicester infirmary, on a young woman, who had her leg amputated. We know that Mr Paget was the operator in this case, but the full particulars have not at present transpired, though it is stated to have been very satisfactory. The patient asserts that she felt nothing of it, and experienced no pain; though signs of uneasiness were exhibited. This she accounts for from the fact that she was troubled with terrific dreams. We hope the three gentlemen who were engaged in this operation will furnish the particulars to the public, who naturally feel considerable curiosity on the subject, and who are deeply interested in the progress of mesmerism as an alleviator of human suffering.—*Leicester Mercury*.

**DISCONTENT AMONG THE FARMERS.**—The Sussex agricultural dinner, which recently took place, was very thinly attended, both by farmers and landlords [there were only eighteen persons present, including three reporters!] and Mr G. Ellman announced that the farmers were absent because they thought the treatment which they had experienced from the neighbouring aristocracy had been anything but what it ought to have been, and that the landlords staid away from the fear of hearing something which would not be palatable.

"I am at a loss," said Mr Ellman, "to know their reason for absenting themselves; but from what I hear in the market, when they attend these meetings 'there is nothing but recommendations of great landowners to set labourers to work, manure, and drain your lands; but they omit one principal feature—they never tell the tenants how they can afford to pay for it.' I hope I don't give offence by stating this; but it has been brooding in my breast for some months, and I had it from some of my friends who had more courtesy towards them than I have myself—I feel that the tenantry of the neighbourhood have been slighted by the aristocracy. It is all very well for the aristocracy to point out what we should do, but the farmers know very well that it is out of their power to employ the labourers. I have been obliged, in pursuance of the directions given me by my brother, to discharge four honest, respectable men from our farm, not because we have not plenty of work, but because he cannot afford to pay; and I have been obliged to obey his mandate, and I am afraid the men are gone to the workhouse. The grand cause of the farmers not attending these meetings is, that they feel aggrieved. 'They will not come to hear only fulsome compliments

paid by one gentleman to another at these meetings.' That may please some people, but it does not please us."

**A NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.**—THE LAWYERS OUTWITTED.—Birmingham has been this week visited by two gentlemen, who have added another to the many improved modes of swindling, and, considering the "subjects" which they selected to operate upon, they are certainly entitled to a patent for the discovery. It appears that a few days ago a stranger, of gentlemanly exterior and address, about sixty years of age, and having the appearance of being blind, went to the office of a respectable solicitor, accompanied by a youth who acted as his guide. On being ushered up stairs and seated in the solicitor's room, he presented his card, bearing the name of "Mr Charles Rice," and proceeded to say that he had called for the purpose of obtaining a little professional advice relative to the best mode of recovering some £60 from a person named Joliffe, who resided at Aston road. The money had been owing him for a long time past, and having extended every conceivable indulgence to the gentleman, who was a man of property, he really felt the painful necessity of taking proceedings. The solicitor, of course, sympathised with his new client, took the necessary instructions, and promised to write instantly to Mr Joliffe, Mr Rice very considerably observing, that as he was a stranger, and this being their first transaction, he felt the propriety of requesting the solicitor to accept his accustomed fee for the intended application to Mr Joliffe. Not having the least doubt of the respectability of his client, the legal gentleman as promptly declined the liberal offer, being quite satisfied with the honour of enrolling the stranger's name amongst his clients. Mr Rice then left, and, according to promise, Mr Joliffe was written to, and in the course of the evening that gentleman waited upon the solicitor, acknowledged the receipt of his letter, regretted very much the necessity which his old friend Mr Rice had been under to adopt such measures, and hoped a few days' indulgence would be extended, when he would most certainly pay all he owed. The solicitor, quite satisfied with the result of the interview, was about quietly to touch his bell for another client, when Mr Joliffe, apparently overcome by the polite attention and indulgence he had received, put his hand in his pocket, and tendered a guinea, as some recompense for the trouble he had occasioned; a "consideration" which was, of course, declined, and Mr Joliffe left the office. On the following day Mr Rice, accompanied by his juvenile guide, again called at the office of the solicitor, and was so well pleased with the result of the application, that he at once proposed to commit the management of his affairs into the solicitor's hands. With this view, he produced a large posting bill, announcing the sale of "a very desirable estate," only one-and-a-half hour's journey from London, in a "delightful situation," lately the property of Frederick Augustus Rice, Esq., deceased. The sale was announced under the authority of Mr J. Winstanley, the celebrated auctioneer, to come off, without reserve, at the Crown inn, Aylesbury, on the 30th instant. Amongst the valuable effects to be put up for sale, was a "commodious residence," entitled "Red Hill Farm," presenting, to quote the language of the announcement, "a most attractive retreat for a London tradesman, desirous of combining a pleasant residence with profitable and agreeable rural occupation." Mr J. Winstanley was also instructed to sell about 300 lots of well-made furniture, four hundred and sixty ounces of plate, thirty-seven dozen of excellent wines, with live and dead stock, farming implements, &c., particulars of which were to be had on the premises, of the auctioneer, and of Mr C. Rice, "sole legatee, 41, Great Brook street, Birmingham." The agency of this important and profitable transaction was at once accepted by the solicitor, upon which Mr Rice said he could immediately put the deed of the property in his possession, but that on coming down from London he stopped at Coventry, where he left the documents with a gentleman, who kindly lent him £20; as he happened, however, to have only eight sovereigns about him, the balance was freely advanced by cheque by the solicitor. Mr Rice, extremely thankful for the prompt arrangement of his pecuniary difficulties, speedily left the office, and it is needless to say had the cheque forthwith converted into cash, forgetting, in his anxiety to arrange his affairs, to send for the deed, or to return to the offices of his obliging legal friend. The solicitor next day, suspecting all was not right, made some inquiries, and discovered that two other solicitors had been favoured with the stranger's patronage, and prevailed upon to advance £20 each upon the deed of "Red Hill farm." Information was given to the police, when it was discovered that several tradesmen had been swindled in a similar manner, and, amongst others, Mr Morley, hair dresser, of Union street. Mr Rice called upon him, and, after many inquiries relative to the most improved mode of wig making, submitted his head for measurement, and gave an order for a very superior article. Money was no object; a good fit, the newest style, and appropriate colour were the main considerations; and if the article combined all these qualities a guinea extra would be cheerfully paid. Mr Rice, in the meantime, purchased a guard-chain and other articles, to the amount of about £2, and in a day or two after called, and tendered in payment of the order a promissory note for £7, purporting to be from his tenant, Mr Joliffe, of the Aston road. He said he did not wish to run so small a note into his bank, and, as it would be due in a few days, it would, he presumed, suit Mr Morley to hand him the balance. Having ascertained that the gentleman banked at Mr Moilliet's, he made inquiries at that establishment, and was informed that Mr Rice had a large



sum deposited. He then accepted the note, and handed over the balance to his customer. In a few days afterwards the articles were sent home to the gentleman's address, when it was found that he had decamped, leaving Mr Morley in possession of the yet undue promissory note. Finding his customer had absconded, he went to Mr Moilliet's to make inquiries relative to the "deposit," and was informed that the Mr Rice referred to had withdrawn £300 from the bank on the day before, and that he had been made the victim of an accomplished swindler. It is scarcely necessary to add, that neither Mr Rice nor his accomplice has since been heard of. —*Birmingham Journal*.

That ominous bird, "the stormy petrel," is reported to have been seen off the mouth of the Tyne on Sunday last. It is rarely seen here, save in tempestuous weather. For the last few days the numbers of wild fowls upon the coast, both north and south, have been very great. —*Newcastle Journal*.

PANIC AMONG THE IPSWICH CORPORATION.—Whilst the mayor (W. Rodwell, Esq.) was addressing the corporation, the following accident occurred, which for a time almost frightened the assembled corporation from its propriety. A few minutes before one o'clock, Miller, one of the mace-bearers, had to go into the magistrates' room, which is under the council chamber. Whilst there he heard a creaking noise, which appeared to come from the ceiling. When he entered the council room he examined the floor and the pillar over the magistrates' room, and perceived that the pillar was moving, and had left the ceiling two or three inches. He immediately proceeded to Mr Notcutt, who was at the top of the room, and directed his attention to the circumstance. What Mr Notcutt said we could not hear, but we saw him point to the ceiling at the lower end of the room. The effect was similar to that produced before Belshazzar and his guests, by the handwriting on the wall, for every countenance turned pale. The mace-bearer called out, "Go out, go out, the building is coming in!" A great rush was made to the door, which was immediately choked up, and numbers ran towards the upper part of the room. Some supposed that there was an outlet from a closet, but, upon discovering their error, they remained there. The greatest alarm was depicted in every face, all asking, "What was the matter?" Chairs and tables were upset, and persons rolled over them amidst the cries of "Go down!" "Go out!" A glass case on the floor was broken, and it was thought the walls had given way, and that the windows were breaking. The pillar was tottering; numbers rushed down the stairs and fell from top to bottom; many lost their hats; and "Fire" was called out in several places. We are happy to add that no one was seriously injured. The fact is, the building is substantially secure, but the beam which crosses the magistrates' room, and on which the north-west pillar rests, is not sufficient to carry the weight. Many curious accidents occurred, which our time and space will not allow us to give. —*Ipswich Express*.

"THE FOUR SEASONS IN A DAY."—Primroses, in fine bloom, were gathered on the banks of the Crimple rivulet on Sunday; a typification of the vernal or spring quarter. On the same day, the nest of a common house sparrow, containing four eggs which were undergoing the process of incubation, was discovered in an old out-building in the township of Harrogate, and a fine dish of mushrooms were gathered in a field near to the place where Eugene Aram was hung in chains, in Knaresborough forest; enough to remind us of the summer season. During the day we had an excursion in the country, and observed several patches of corn ungathered, which, together with the finely variegated trees and hedge rows, as yet but partially stripped of their verdure, reminded us that we were still lingering beneath the rays of an autumnal sun; whilst some of the distant hills appeared arrayed in their wintry garments, and the piercing November blasts in the evening clearly indicated that the "hoary-headed stranger" was rapidly advancing upon us. —*Bedford Observer*.

RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY.—The house of a widow at Exmouth has been robbed of sixty sovereigns and six guineas, most of which were restored on the two following nights—being thrown over her garden wall—with a request for her to pray for the thieves. One parcel of sovereigns they lost, but expressed a hope to be able to pay it back in time with interest.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT DERBY.—A few weeks ago the town council and commissioners of Derby agreed to arch over the Glittering-mill brook, in the Morledge, with the view of adding a large plot of land to the cattle market. Accordingly, a Mr Sims entered into a contract to carry out the extensive work, in connexion with the large sewer just completed, at a great expense to the town. The works were commenced a few weeks back, and one portion of the arch over the brook completed, all but removing the centres. About eight on Tuesday morning Mr Sims's labourers commenced removing the centres, and whilst in the act of taking away the last prop, the whole mass of material fell in, burying the unfortunate men in the ruins. The first body found was that of the contractor's son-in-law, and as the mangled remains were disinterred, a thrill of horror passed through the immense crowd. Up to Tuesday night, six dead bodies, all of them more or less mutilated, had been extricated, and the labour of removal was still going on, though it was supposed all the bodies had been found. It is supposed that the centres of the arch were removed too early, the late heavy rains having prevented the materials setting sufficiently firm to allow of the taking away the centres.

FALL OF A FACTORY AT OLDHAM.—On Wednesday, the adjourned coroner's inquest on the bodies of the sufferers by this dreadful catastrophe was held; when a report on the causes of the accident was submitted to the jury by Messrs Fairburn and Bellhouse, who had been directed to make an inquiry into the matter. They entirely exonerated the architects from all blame; ascribing the accident to the use of weak iron beams, of the strength of which Messrs Radcliffe were not competent to judge. The following verdict was returned—"Accidental death, caused by the falling of the building; and the jury are unanimously of opinion that the causes of the accident are fully pointed out by the able report of Messrs Fairburn and Bellhouse." A subscription for the families of the sufferers has been opened, and it already amounts to £800. The jury subscribed £134; and many mechanics have given their guineas.

INCENDIARY FIRES are unhappily still prevalent. On Sunday night, a large fire took place on a farm in the neighbourhood of Crowland, Beds, and on the same evening, eight corn stacks, two fodder stacks, and two large straw stacks, were consumed on the premises of Mr Thomas Barber, an opulent agriculturist at Sudbrooke, near Ancaster. Further fires have occurred at Plymouth, Bury, and Bucklebury, Berkshire.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY.—TWO MEN KILLED.—A chimney at Messrs Elkanah and Howard Cheetham's factory at Stockport, which was in a very dilapidated state, fell on Tuesday, while persons were engaged in taking it down; two men were killed; and one, a sweep, who was on the top, was much hurt. The chimney was above a hundred feet high, with a very large base. [Another chimney fell on Saturday, at the chemical works of Tennants and Company, at Ardwick bridge, Manchester, and did damage to the extent of a thousand pounds, crushing several buildings, and destroying arches over a river; but the tottering state of the erection having been observed, loss of life was prevented by the timely removal of the inhabitants of the houses around.]

SUICIDE OF A FARM LABOURER THROUGH DREAD OF A UNION WORKHOUSE.—An appalling example of the operation of the workhouse test came out on Thursday last, at a coroner's inquest at Ruislip. A poor man actually committed suicide from the mere dread of having to go into a workhouse. William Haynes, a labourer, nearly seventy years old, had been a hard-working man, and borne a good character all his life. He had for forty years subscribed to a club—a tolerable sign of frugality and industry in a poor man. The club he looked to as the support of his old age. But the club just began to break at the time that he began to want it; and, with all the money that he had subscribed for forty years to it, simply thrown away, he had nothing to look forward to but the workhouse. The prospect of the workhouse was intolerable to him, and he killed himself. That this was his one motive for killing himself is quite clear. He exhibited no signs whatever of ordinary insanity. "He was very low and dejected," says one witness. "He seemed very low," says his son, "but was quite in his right mind, except being low. He had nothing strange or out of the way." Mr Jenkins, a gentleman residing in the parish, "saw him about seven weeks ago, looking somewhat dejected. He said that he was afraid he and the old woman would be starved to death this winter." Witness said, "Well, at all events, should it come to the worst, you can go into the house (meaning the union workhouse); to which deceased said sharply, 'No, I would rather starve to death first.' He repeated this and very firmly. Witness again advised deceased, if the club failed, and he could not procure work, to go into the union. 'No,' deceased replied, 'I would rather suffer a dozen deaths than go there, and be separated from my poor old woman in our old age.' Witness firmly and in his conscience believed that it was his dread of being compelled ultimately to go into the union workhouse that had caused him to commit suicide. He had not the slightest doubt of it." The coroner agreed in the opinion of Mr Jenkins. The jury retired, and in the course of a few minutes returned, stating their verdict to be, that the deceased had destroyed himself, but that there was not before them sufficient evidence to enable them to determine what was the state of his mind at the time thereof. Several of the jurymen at the same time stated, that the fear of his being obliged to go into the union was the cause of his committing suicide—that they did not for a moment question it.

FRENCH ENGLISH.—"Vat a ver comical language a Anglais is," said a French gentleman, the other evening, at table. "Do you think so?" "Oui, ver droll: I will tell you. I vaunted to see Angland: ver good. I got de passport. I arrived at Dover. I was ver much hungry. I looked in my dictionnaire for 'potage,' potage soup, sope. 'Madame,' said I, 'some sope, if you please.' In one minute de lady beckoned me. I vent vid her to de chambre. 'Dis is soap,' said she, 'and the vater.' 'Pardon, madame, not savon, but sope.' 'Dis is soap,' said she. 'No, no! madame, not dat—potage sope.' 'Well, sare, dis is soap.' 'Parbleu, madame! de sope, sope; comprenez-vous?' 'This is soap.' 'Dat sope! dat potage! madame? I am not one imbecile, one fool; I want de sope, not one lump of savon sope, madame.' But she wouldn't understand; so, sare, I washed my hand vid de savon and went to bed. De hands wer ver clean, but for want of de sope de stomach was ver empty."

The Royal Exchange will not be opened for public business until after Christmas. Workmen are now busily engaged in removing the decorations used at the opening, and fitting up Lloyd's, the insurance departments, shops, &c.

## EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The Anti-corn-law League has, it seems, taken Covent Garden Theatre for the next season, at a rent of £3,000.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed guano, sold for the first time by auction, to be free of auction duty.

By a sentence of the *Stoa Gericht* Victor Nielson was condemned to be banished from Sweden, for having conformed to the Roman catholic church.

An Anti-taking-babies-into-public-assemblies-society has been established at Philadelphia.

## EPIGRAM.

A correspondent, something new  
Transmitting, signed himself X.Q.  
The editor his letter read,  
And begged he might be X.Q.Z.

An Irish gentleman, speaking of a boat which he had built, said that he believed she was sunk; at any rate, added he, "the last time I saw her she was out of sight."

The number of persons charged with intoxication in the county of Middlesex last year, was less by 18,000 than in the preceding year.

An immense cotton factory is projected at Northampton, Massachusetts; but it is not to be commenced unless Henry Clay, the protectionist candidate, be elected president.

A spoonful of horseradish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will turn.

"What's o'clock, Pat?" inquired a traveler. "Next to nothing," answered the Milesian with great confidence. "What do you mean?" asked the traveler. "Not quite one," replied Pat, "and it follows in coorse that what isn't one is next to nothing."

During a recent lecture at Boston, U.S., by Professor Eliotson, a sailor, to whom the laughing gas had been administered, rushed amongst the spectators, whilst under its influence, and, seizing another sailor, gave him several severe and dangerous wounds with a jack-knife.

The cost of rebuilding the Royal Exchange, together with the improvements in its immediate vicinity, is stated to be upwards of £400,000. The rental of the Royal Exchange is estimated at about £14,000 per annum. The Royal Exchange Assurance company is rented at £2,400; Lloyd's at £2,000; and the London Assurance at £1,400. The Exchange will not be opened for public business until after Christmas.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as steel. Either of them may hammer on wood for ever—no fire will follow. —*South*.

RECIPE FOR REFRESHING RASPBERRY AND OTHER JAMS LONG MADE.—Boil blackberry juice till greatly reduced; add white sugar in the proportion of 1lb to a pint of juice; mix the old jam with this syrup, and boil until sufficiently done. By this means the colour as well as the flavour is restored. —*Correspondent of Gardener's Chronicle*.

A certain "Y.Z." [wise head!] of Wandsworth advertises in the *Times* for "an active young woman, who can speak French and work well at her needle, as housemaid in a small family." A small touch of Chinese and Arabic would, of course, not be objectionable. We may next expect an advertisement for "a getter up of fine linen, who can use the Italian iron and read Dante." —*Punch*.

LEARNED LANGUAGE.—"What is meant by 'alluvial deposit'?" said an honest fellow who had just come from the York Geological Festival the other day. "Oh," replied his friend, "how can you ask such a question?—the meaning is as clear as 'mud.'" —*Anti-monopolist*.

POTATO PARAGRAPH.—Never soak potatoes in water before cooking them. As soon as boiled the water should be poured off and the potatoes set on one side of the fire to dry before they are peeled. That is the way to have them mealy. Steaming them is a still better way. Never cover them up after they are ready to be dished up. —*Gardener's Chronicle*.

T. B. FREEMAN, the superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at Ashantee, having been calumniated by the *Times* newspaper, the missionary committee have met, and after an investigation of the charges, have published "their entire and undiminished confidence in Mr Freeman's integrity, and of their admiration of his eminent zeal and devotedness to the great work in which he has been engaged."

Premeditated pleasures frequently terminate in disappointment; for mirth and glee do not always care to accept a ceremonious invitation; they are friendly familiar creatures that love to drop in. To use a mercantile metaphor, bills at long dates upon happiness are apt to be dishonoured when due. —*Hood*.

THE WAVES QUICK MESSENGERS.—On the 4th instant, a letter was received at the Admiralty, inclosing a paper which had been washed ashore in a bottle, at Berry Head, Brixham, and picked up by a man belonging to the Coast Guard on the 3d inst. This paper was as follows:—"Bound to England, from China and the Cape of Good Hope, her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, off Portland Bill, bearing S.E. by S., seven miles, blowing fresh; November 1." No advices had been received at the Admiralty of the arrival of the Cornwallis when the foregoing paper came to hand, and it was not for three hours afterwards that the above ship was telegraphed as running into Spithead.



## Literature.

*Poems*; by JAMES HEDDERWICK. Glasgow: Andrew Rutherglen. 1844. pp. 168.

THIS little quarto is calculated to gratify alike the eyes and taste of the reader. It is beautifully printed; indeed we have seldom seen a specimen of typography which has pleased us more. Nor will its contents belie its form. The following stanza will give a specimen of its beauties and defects. It is good music ending in a whine:—

"If beauty dwell beneath the skies,  
It is in little children's eyes;  
If innocence with mortals rest,  
It is in childhood's placid breast;  
If earth have aught of heaven above,  
'Tis childhood's laugh and childhood's love!  
So felt Lord Wilfred as he gazed  
Upon his darling Isabel,  
Whose soft blue orbs to his were raised,  
To catch the love that fell:  
And O! how sweet in childhood's eyes—  
When love-thoughts swim into their blue—  
To gaze, as into twilight skies,  
When one by one the stars look through!  
In sooth she was a charming child,  
A sweeter, lovelier, never smiled  
Upon a parent's knee;  
And oft with rosy pout she tried  
To reach the kiss was ne'er denied:  
For such her witchery,  
She seem'd almost to act a part,  
As if she felt it was her duty  
To gladden, with her love and beauty,  
Her widow'd father's heart."—pp. 10, 11.

Let not our readers, however, despise this volume. It has real merit. It is gentle, tender, and true: its strains will speak for themselves. Its faults are those of a young, yet of an original and aspiring mind. There is much of the tripod, for instance, in the "Ode to Shakspeare," which we had marked for quotation, but found it too long for our space.

Nothing in the volume has pleased us more than the exquisite little piece, "My Bark at Sea." Go on, Mr Hedderwick; we shall be glad to see you again.

*Sketches of Discourses adapted for Sunday Schools and Village Preaching.* By the Author of "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons." A new edition, enlarged. London: Houlston and Stoneman. 1844. pp. 277.

THOUGH the language of this volume is not pure Saxon—and we believe that to be the true language for little ones—it has many excellencies, and will be disdained by no parent or Sunday school teacher who tries its effect on children (as we have done).

*The Christian Theocracy*; a Discourse delivered at the Settlement of the Rev. J. J. Cuzner, as Pastor of the Congregational Church, Horningsham, Wilts. By the Rev. W. LEASK. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

WE are not sure that the author is correct in his title. A theocracy we take to be a religious constitution immediately and visibly superintended by God. In this respect Judaism has, and can have, no parallel. That the Christian system of doctrine and discipline is founded upon his laws, and superintended by his providence, does not, we think, amount to all which the term theocracy would imply. Passing over this, however, the pamphlet before us is a clear and convincing statement of the fact, that the ecclesiastical constitution of the church is absolutely spiritual—amenable to no human laws—and repudiating all human interference. It will do good service.

*The Path of God.* By the Rev. E. E. ADAMS, M.A., Pastor of the American Church in Havre-de-Grace. Hamilton and Co. 1844. pp. 61.

THAT the author of this attempt to vindicate the providence of God possesses a vigorous and not ungraceful mind, every page of this pamphlet attests. "The substance of these pages was first delivered in a discourse at Trinity chapel, Poplar, London, on occasion of the dreadful disasters at sea in January, 1842." Many passages are well worthy of extract; but the whole is so small and cheap that we prefer to recommend its purchase. It will not disappoint the reader.

*Discourses delivered on Occasion of the death of the Rev. R. Balmer, D.D., Minister of the United Associate Congregation, Berwick, and Professor of Systematic Theology to the Scottish Secession Church.* By JAMES HENDERSON, D.D., Galashiels, and JOHN BROWN, D.D., Edinburgh, Professor of Exegetical Theology to the United Secession Church. Edinburgh: Oliphant.

THE "Address" is by a venerable minister, weeping over a beloved brother, and is full of pathos and piety. The sermon, by Dr Brown, on the worthy and unworthy occupants of the Christian ministry, is one of great solemnity and excellence. The respected author possesses that enviable talent, a rich command of scriptural expression—always ready at hand, and sometimes beautifully introduced. The subjoined memoir contains a short memoir of an eminent servant of God, whose name will be "as ointment poured forth."

*The Acquisition of Knowledge*; a Lecture by the Rev. W. LEASK. Houlston and Co. pp. 23.

ADMIRABLE! Our young men will do well to perpend the contents of this pamphlet. We should like, however, to ask a question or two about pp. 13-14.

*The Heavenly State*; a Sermon preached in Wesley Chapel, Halifax, on Sunday, May 12, 1844, on occasion of the Death of the Rev. H. Moore. By SAMUEL DUNN. Snow. 1844. pp. 28.

MR MOORE was one of the biographers of Mr Wesley, and a man of God. This sermon is simple and earnest, and the memoir appended to it interesting.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *The Illuminated Magazine.* November.
2. *Remedies for the Wrongs of Women.*
3. *Luther and Calvin; or the True Spirit of the Reformed Church.* By J. H. M. D'AUBIGNE, D.D.

4. *The North British Review.* November.
5. *An Inquiry into the Organisation and Government of the Apostolic Church.* By ALBERT BARNES.
6. *Old England.* Part XI.
7. *The Pictorial Sunday Book.* Part XI.
8. *The Home Missionary Magazine.* November.
9. *The Missionary's Reward; or the Success of the Gospel in the Pacific.* By G. PRITCHARD, Esq.
10. *The Jewish Chronicle.* Nos 2, 3.
11. *The Three Parties; or Things as they are in the Church of England.* By Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.
12. *The Domestic Bible.* By the Rev. I. COBBIN, A.M.
13. *The Sequential System of Musical Notation.* By A. WALLBRIDGE.
14. *A Revived Ministry our only Hope for a Revived Church.*
15. *The Illustrated London Almanack, for 1845.*

## Religious Intelligence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — This association has been in existence about three months. It was first formed by a few young men residing in one of the largest establishments in the drapery trade, their object being to promote the spiritual improvement of assistants in that trade especially; this it was proposed to effect by introducing a religious service into every house of business where it was at all practicable. It being a rule of the association that two social tea meetings shall be held in the year, the first took place on Friday evening, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge street, Blackfriars. At half past seven, about 200, including members and other friends being assembled, W. D. Owen, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr Frazer, baptist minister, implored the divine blessing; after the repast was finished the chairman rose and said, that it must be evident to all, how desirable it was that such a meeting should be commenced by praise and prayer. The hymn commencing, "'Tis religion that must give," &c., was then sung, when Mr Branch, superintendent of the City Mission, engaged in prayer. The chairman, in a speech which will be best characterised as the overflowing of a heart filled with benevolence, made some touching allusions to the object which the association had in view. He thanked God that he was a draper, and that it had been put into his heart to do something for them as a class. One idea had struck him, and he saw no reason why it should not be carried out; he thought the association might support a missionary of its own, whose business it should be to attend the meetings held in connexion with the association, and to visit young men in case of sickness. This idea was well received and commented upon by every speaker. Mr Symons, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared "meetings for prayer had been commenced in 13 or 14 of the largest houses in the trade. Upwards of 70 were enrolled members of the association. This meeting was an answer to the objection, that if young men had more time they would misuse it, &c., &c." The meeting was then addressed by Mr Branch, Mr Arthur, Wesleyan, and Mr Frazer, baptist. Letters regretting the inability of the writers to attend, were read from the Hon. Baptist Noel, Hon. Montague Villiers, and Mr James Sherman, independent minister. The meeting separated about half past ten o'clock.

THE JOHN WILLIAMS MISSIONARY SHIP. — The Cape papers, of the 28th of August, mention the safe arrival of the John Williams there on the 24th of that month, all well. She left Falmouth on the 22nd of June. This news will gladden the hearts of many thousands.

EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSIONS. — The *Religious Herald* for this month, published in the Burmese language by the American missionaries here, contains an account of the conversion to Christianity of about two thousand Karens, in the province of Arakan, the result of the missionary labours of the Rev. Mr Abbott, within less than a year past. Truly on such a subject as this the friends of Christian missions may well rejoice, and derive from it encouragement to persevering exertions. Mention is also made of the benevolent gift of a thousand rupees by Major Broadfoot to the missionaries at Tavoy and Mergui, with a view to commence the good work of education and the propagation of truth among the miserable inhabitants of the Selong islands, on the coast of Mergui. The work has been begun, and it is gratifying to hear that so benevolent a beginning has already been attended with some success, and holds forth a promise of the Christian civilisation of that degraded race. Will not others come forward, and aid, by their private gifts of benevolence, this new and noble undertaking? We have no means of knowing the amount of population on these islands, but it is probably some thousands, as ignorant as men can be, and in the rudest condition of life. — *Moulmain Chronicle.*

CONVERSION OF SIX HUNDRED ROMAN CATHOLICS TO PROTESTANTISM. — The remarkable conversion of an entire commune, consisting of upwards of six hundred Roman Catholics, has been effected by the simple reading of the scriptures, circulated by the agents of the London Bible Society. The commune is called Villefavard, and is situated in France. The conversion of such a multitude conveys the highest panegyric on the labours of this admirable society, and is the best possible proof that the Bible, without note, comment, or even interpreter, overturns all the errors and pretensions of the papacy. No wonder that the Pope should issue his condemnatory letter against the Bible Society, when these are some of its cheering effects! The following account of the conversion is contained in a letter of Mr D. Pressensee, published in the Bible Society's *Monthly Extracts*:—

I have already spoken to you of the labours of the Bible colporteurs in the department of the Haute Vienne (Limoges), and of the good effected by them in a commune consisting of six hundred and more Roman Catholics, where the reading of the scriptures has led the people to make inquiries after a religion more consonant with the truths of the gospel. I have also already mentioned that the popish clergy have done all in their power to stop this movement, and the active and strong manner in which they have been seconded by the authorities; yet, notwithstanding all this, the perseverance on the part of the inhabitants of Villefavard (the name of the commune here spoken of) has triumphed over every obstacle. They have come to the happy conclusion, not by violently resisting the authorities and the priests, but by declaring, as one man (for not a single individual among them manifested the smallest hesitation), that they were firmly resolved to embrace the protestant evangelical religion.

On Sunday, the 7th September, the church, on which the seals had been placed by order of the sub-prefect, with a view to prevent the gospel from being preached in it, was at length opened, and given up to the inhabitants, whose property it is. The labours at this time carrying on in the fields kept many from attending; but still the church itself was not only full, but there were as many as it held standing on the outside. Mention is made of 1,280 persons from Villefavard and the neighbouring communes having been present. During the two hours that the service lasted, the crowd, in the church and outside, remained stationary, attentive, and deeply affected. Three pastors officiated on the occasion. At the conclusion of this meeting, many persons from the surrounding communes, who had previously entreated the minister, recently established at Villefavard, to visit them and to converse with them on the Holy Scriptures, repeated their request afresh; and there is reason to hope that the spark which has thus fallen in the midst of the department may soon be kindled, and burn in all directions.

"In the mean time," writes the friend from whom the above account has been obtained, "we behold a commune, consisting of more than six hundred souls, passing over, with their mayor, their curé (that is, their former curé, converted to protestantism, and become a teacher), and their church, to the protestant faith, or at least to the protestant worship; and if all are not converted to the Lord, all will at least have, in future, an opportunity of hearing the word of God. Even at present, the reformation which has been effected in the commune of Villefavard, manifests its influence upon those around them who are still Roman Catholics, by compelling their clergy to be less haughty and less exacting."

FREE CHURCH DEPUTATION IN CANADA. — The following is an extract from a letter received in Glasgow, from the Rev. Mr King of St Stephen's, now in Canada, as one of the deputation from the Free church:—"We attend the synod on Thursday and Friday. Yesterday they agreed to have a Sustentation Fund, and last night the synod held a public meeting, when we formally addressed them. The church was filled, and Mr Macnaughten delivered as splendid a speech as you ever heard in the Assembly. A great impression has been produced."—Extract of a letter from Montreal, 12th October, 1844:—"Mr Burns has preached in the open air in the centre of this city of sin, or, I may say, a Sodom. He continued for a short time amidst great opposition. He has been reviled, mocked, hooted, and pelted with stones and dirt. He has had his garments destroyed, and his bible torn to pieces by the people, and was at last forcibly hindered from preaching the gospel by the public authorities, they being almost all Roman Catholics; yet he still keeps meetings in different parts of the town, wherever he can get a house or a church. The Rev. Mr Esson's church is always open to him; and to the 93rd highlanders he has paid particular attention—he goes to their barracks twice a-week, and holds meetings in the barrack rooms, and he honoured them with his first appearance in this place. He met them in the house where they have prayer meetings."—*Glasgow Post.*

## BIRTHS.

- Nov. 4, at Hastings, the lady of JOHN SAVVY, Esq., of a daughter.  
Nov. 7, at Cowley place, North Brixton, Mrs H. M. BEALBY, of a son.  
Nov. 7, at Bristol, the wife of Mr JOSEPH EYRE, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 4, at Lowfield street chapel, Dartford, Mr WM COLES, of Blackfriars road, London, to Miss MARGARET MOIR, sister-in-law to Mr W. Leask, independent minister, of Swanscombe, by whom the ceremony was performed.  
Nov. 5, at Badcock lane meeting-house, Frome, by Mr C. J. Middleditch, Mr GEORGE HOWE, baptist minister, Warminster, to CHARLOTTE CHARLES CRABE, grand-daughter of the late Mr Charles, of Keyford, Frome.  
Nov. 6, at the Independent chapel, St Nicholas, Ipswich, Mr W. D. BROWNING, of that town, to Miss S. STROGALL, of Colchester.  
Nov. 7, at Salem chapel, Dover, by Mr J. P. Hewlett, Mr ERENEZER DAVIS, baptist minister, Lewes, to Miss JANE KINGSFORD, of Buckland, Dover.  
Nov. 7, at the Independent chapel, Doncaster, by Mr G. B. Johnson, Mr WILLIAM WATTS, machine manufacturer, to MARY, daughter of the late Mr HANSON, tailor and draper, Doncaster.  
Nov. 7, at the Independent meeting-house, Great Yarmouth, by Mr J. S. Russell, Mr GEORGE MOIR, minister of the Free church at New Machar, to ELLEN, daughter of the late JOHN SHELLEY, Esq., of Great Yarmouth.  
Nov. 7, at the Independent chapel, Chesterfield, by Mr W. Blandy, Mr WILLIAM PLATTS, of South Wingfield, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr SAMUEL MARRIOTT, of Westington.  
Nov. 7, at Yardley Hastings, by Dr Langley, Mr WILLIAM RADBURNE, lace dealer, Olney, Bucks, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr SAMUEL BLOWER, of Yardley Hastings.  
Nov. 9, at Church lane chapel, Banbury, by Mr John Davis, Mr GEORGE TEMPLE, to Miss ELIZA ASHBY SHEPHERD.

## DEATHS.

- Aug. 19, at Vizagapatam, deeply regretted, LUCY, the wife of Mr J. HAY, A.M., of the London Missionary society.  
Oct. 22, at Masborough, Yorkshire, Mr CALEB W. HARRISON, late of Romsey, Hants, aged 30 years.  
Oct. 30, at Teignmouth, aged 10 years, WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr W. SLATER, pastor of the Independent congregation in that place; and on the 1st inst, CLARA JANE, second daughter of the above, both of scarlet fever.  
Nov. 2, in the fortieth year of his age, after a short illness, Mr DAVIES, for upwards of seventeen years pastor of the congregational church at Llandovry, Carmarthenshire. Mr Davies



was a faithful preacher, much beloved by all who knew him, and was, during his whole ministry, eminently useful in doing good.

Nov. 3, at Rathmines, the DEAN OF LIMERICK.  
Nov. 7, at Oakham, aged 29, Mr C. GREEN, baptist minister. He had lately come from Boston, Norfolk, to settle at Oakham, where his loss is severely felt by the church and congregation.  
Nov. 7, at Hitchin, of consumption, aged 45, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr John W. WAYNE.  
Nov. 9, aged eight years, HARRIET, eldest daughter of Mr I. New, baptist minister, Salisbury.  
Nov. 6, at Farnham, in his 68th year, Mr JOSEPH JOHNSON, for thirty-three years the devoted pastor of the church in that place, after a protracted affliction of nine years, throughout which he beautifully exemplified the truth of the text, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."

## Trade and Commerce.

### LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 8.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Beulah, Little Newmarket, Pembroke-shire.  
BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.  
GOOCH, THOMAS, 5, Dalston terrace West, and 215, White-chapel, timber merchant.  
WOOD, JACOB, and NORTON, WILLIAM, Fenay bridge, York-shire, fancy cloth manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.  
BATE, GEORGE, Birmingham, but late of Forton, Staffordshire, horse dealer, Nov. 19, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr James Motteram, Birmingham.

BLITHE, FREDERICK EDMUND, Colchester, Essex, porter merchant, Nov. 19, Jan. 2: solicitors, Messrs Ogle and Younghusband, Great Winchester street.

BRIDICK, JOSEPH, jun., Durham, bookseller, Nov. 20, Dec. 16: solicitors, Mr Hodgson, Broad street buildings, and Messrs Maynard and Middleton, Durham.

BROOKES, WILLIAM, 18, Gilbert street, Grosvenor square, grocer, Nov. 22, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr Comyn, Lincoln's inn fields.

DODGOD, HENRY JOHN, 3, Camden terrace West, Camden town, wine merchant, Nov. 15, Dec. 14: solicitor, Mr Ross, Barnard's inn.

EBERY, WILLIAM, Aldermanbury, City, silk dressers, Nov. 19, Jan. 2: solicitor, Mr Jones, Sise lane.

GIBSON, HENRY GOULD, late of Great St Helen's, but now of Northaw, Hertford, wine merchant, Nov. 19, Dec. 18: solicitor, Mr Hughes, Bedford street, Covent garden.

HUBBARD, JOHN, Ramsgate, auctioneer, Nov. 20, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr Henry Dyle, 2, Hare court, Temple.

MAKESPACE, SAMUEL, Mitcham, Surrey, silk printer, Nov. 19, Jan. 2: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street.

MAYNARD, JAMES, Panton street, Haymarket, bookseller, Nov. 22, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr Bennett, Queen square, Bloomsbury.

PEGGON, JOHN, 1, Robert street, North Brixton, carpenter, Nov. 20, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr P. B. Smith, 17, Basinghall street.

RAPER, JOHN, Bridge road, Lambeth, tailor, Nov. 10, Dec. 19: solicitor, Mr David Jones, Sise lane.

ROW, JOHN, Torrington, Devonshire, chemist, Nov. 15, Dec. 12: solicitors, Mr William Hart Rowse, Great Torrington; Messrs Holme and Co., New inn, London; and Mr G. W. Turner, Exeter.

SWIFT, THOMAS, Rotherfield street, Islington, and HENSMAN, JOSEPH ALFRED, Margate, Kent, formerly of Throgmorton street, London, bill brokers, Nov. 15, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Weir and Smith, Friday street.

TABERNER, JOHN LOUPE, Birmingham, auctioneer, corn factor, Nov. 16, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr Slaney, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.  
CRICHTON, JANET (or Strong), late of Kincardine, Nov. 15, Dec. 13.

LESLIE, THOMAS, and Co., Port Dundas, stone merchants, Nov. 15, Dec. 6.

M'DONALD, HECTOR, Merkinch, Inverness-shire, grocer, Nov. 14, Dec. 9.

READ, JOSEPH, Caldercruix, Lanarkshire, bleacher, Nov. 13, Dec. 4.

DIVIDENDS.  
J. Carruthers, Mitchells, Kent, distiller; first div. of 1s. 9d., any Wednesday—A. Manigler, Mincing lane, City, merchant; second div. of 1d., any Wednesday—H. F. Turner, Myddleton street, Clerkenwell, painted baize manufacturer; first div. of 2s., any Wednesday—T. Thorpe, Chertsey and Woking, Surrey, and Feltham, Middlesex, plumber; first div. of 2s. 2d., any Wednesday—T. Arnold, 48, Paternoster row, bookseller; second div. of 1s., any Wednesday—W. Ball, Paternoster row, bookseller; first div. of 15s. 3d. on separate estate of W. Ball, for the third div. of 3d. on the estate of W. Ball and J. R. Hayward, for the second div. of 1d. on the estate of W. Ball, T. Arnold, and J. R. Hayward, any Wednesday—R. Hurst, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; div. of 4d., and Wednesday—D. Smith, Midgley, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer; final div. of 2s. 11d., any Tuesday—J. Andrew, Maryport, Cumberland, banker; div. of 1s. 1d., any Wednesday—J. S. Gowing, Lowestoft, Suffolk, grocer; div. of 2s., any Wednesday—J. Vernon, Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire, victualler; first div. of 2s. 4d., any Wednesday—J. Meadows, Wavertree, Lancashire, miller; first div. of 2d., any Wednesday—J. Bent, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer; second div. of 6d., any Tuesday—T. Kearsley, Tyldesley, Lancashire, cotton spinner; first div. of 1s. 8d., any Tuesday.

Tuesday, Nov. 12th, 1844.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Adulm, Felinfoel, Carmarthenshire.

Church of the Annunciation, Glossop, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WILDE, JOHN THOMAS and WILLIAM, late of 18, Basing lane, Cheapside, City, general merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

BATES, JAMES DAVIS, late of 2, Lower Chapman street, St George's-in-the-East, ginger beer manufacturer, November 22, January 5: solicitor, Mr T. D. Taylor, North buildings, Finsbury.

BURROWS, JOSEPH SHERT, Wimbledon, Surrey, coal merchant, November 22, January 2: solicitor, Mr G. Ogle, Great Winchester street, London.

COX, JOHN, Norwich, cabinet maker, November 22, December 18: solicitors, Messrs Wood and Blake, Falcon street, Aldersgate street, London; and Mr George Durrant, Norwich.

HOGGINS, ALBANY, late of 5, Lime street square, City, and of Grosvenor place, Camberwell, but now of Apollo buildings, Walworth, merchant, December 3, December 24: solicitor, Mr Hutchinson, Crown court, Threadneedle street.

JONES, JAMES, 69, Berners street, Oxford street, apothecary, Nov. 19, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr Hand, Chancery lane.

KINSEY, EVAN, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper, Nov. 26, Dec. 20: solicitors, Mr Richard Sargeant, 10, Norfolk street, Strand, London; Mr Charles Edward Hughes, Llanidloes; and Mr David Evans, Liverpool.

OLIVER, HERBERT, and HASTINGS, HENRY, Cheltenham, butchers, Nov. 26, Dec. 24: solicitor, Mr Packwood, Cheltenham.

SAWYER, WILLIAM, late of William street, St George's East, but now of 9, Louisa street, oilman, Nov. 19, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr Morel, West square, Southwark.

VAILL, JOSEPH, Cheltenham, wine merchant, Nov. 28, Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs Bubb and Co., Cheltenham, and Messrs Bevan and Co., Bristol.

VAUGHAN, GRIFFITH, Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper, Nov. 26, Dec. 30: solicitors, Mr Jeffreys, Swansea, and Mr J. K. Haberfield, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.  
LYELL, THOMAS, Newburgh, manufacturer, Nov. 15, Dec. 12.

M'LEOD and Co., Portmahomock, Ross-shire, merchants, Nov. 18, Dec. 9.

WILSON, JAMES, Edinburgh, general agent, Nov. 18, Dec. 9.

DIVIDENDS.  
H. J. Dixon, and J. Dixon, Kidderminster, and Aldermanbury, London, carpet manufacturers, first div. of 13s. 4d. on the joint estate, and 20s. on the separate estate of H. J. Dixon, payable any Thursday.—T. Newton, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, cattle dealer, first div. of 7d., payable any Thursday.—J. L. Loraine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant, first and final div. of 1s., payable any Saturday.—J. C. Petrie, Bedlington, Durham, miller, second div. of 7d., payable any Saturday.—J. Harbottle, Amble, Northumberland, grocer, first div. of 6s. 6d., payable any Saturday.—W. Turton, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, coal master, second div. of 6d. and five-eighths of a penny, payable any Tuesday.

### BRITISH FUNDS.

The prices of English funds are still high and very firm. Business is not very brisk, but the government broker has made large purchases.

	Fed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ditto for Account	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 per cent. Reduced	99	99	99	99	99	99
New 3 per cent.	102	102	102	102	102	102
Long Annuities	12	12	12	12	12	12
Bank Stock	204	204	205	—	203	204
India Stock	287	287	—	—	—	287
Exchequer Bills	65pm	65pm	66	66pm	66pm	66pm
India Bonds	91pm	90pm	—	—	—	90pm

### FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	114	Mexican	34
Belgian	102	Peruvian	25
Brazilian	87	Portuguese 5 per cent	86
Buenos Ayres	37	Ditto converted	55
Columbian	14	Russian	119
Danish	89	Spanish Active	24
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent	63	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cents	99	Ditto Deferred	15

### RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	80	London & Birm. 1/2 Shares	25
Birmingham & Gloucester	103	London and Brighton	47
Blackwall	7	London & Croydon Trunk	16
Bristol and Exeter	75	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	22
Eastern Counties	13	Manchester and Leeds	114
Edinburgh and Glasgow	61	Midland Counties	106
Grand Junction	219	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	122	Midland and Derby	78
Great Western	138	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	87	South Eastern and Dover	42
Ditto Fifths	25	South Western	73
London and Birmingham	213	Ditto New	11

### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 11.

The supply of wheat from the home counties has been only moderate, and the sale by no means brisk; and in most instances, where sales were effected, a decline of 1s. per quarter was submitted to. But little sale for foreign wheat, in consequence of holders being firm in their demand.

Barley was in fair supply, but the trade was heavy, and sales could only be made at 1s. per quarter decline.

The oat trade is looking more lively, and buyers are holding off for large arrivals. The supply is very short, and an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter has been obtained.

Beans and Peas of all descriptions are more in demand, and obtain 1s. per quarter advance.

Wheat, Red New	40 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	45 to 56
Fine	44 to 50	Pale	50 to 61
White	43 to 48	Rye	28 to 34
Fine	50 to 54	Peas, Hog	29 to 33
Flour, per sack	33 to 47	Maple	32 to 36
Barley	24 to 27	Boilers	32 to 37
Malting	34 to 39	Beans, Ticks	30 to 36

Beans, Pigeon	32 to 38	Wheat	30s. 0d.
Harrow	31 to 36	Barley	4 0
Oats, Feed	18 to 20	Oats	6 0
Fine	21 to 22	Rye	5 6
Poland	21 to 23	Beans	6 6
Potato	21 to 23	Peas	9 6

Wheat	45s. 0d.	Wheat	46s. 1d.
Barley	35 7	Barley	34 4
Oats	21 2	Oats	20 8
Rye	37 3	Rye	37 10
Beans	36 8	Beans	36 9
Peas	35 1	Peas	33 11

### SEEDS.

The transactions in the seed market were on a very restricted scale; indeed, so little business was done as to render quotations almost nominal. Linseed cakes were much sought after, in consequence of the continued rise in the value of all articles used for feeding.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red	— to —
Baltic, ditto	— to —	Ditto, white	— to —
Ditto, crushing	38 to 42	Flemish, pale	— to —
Medit. & Odessa	38 to 40	Ditto, fine	— to —
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	— to —
Large	— to —	Ditto, fine	— to —
Canary, new	54 to 56	Old Hamb., red	— to —
Extra	56 to 60	Ditto, fine	— to —
Caraway, old	44 to 46	French, red	— to —
New	48 to 53	Ditto, white	— to —
Rye-grass, English	— to —	Coriander	15 to 18
Scotch	— to —	Old	— to —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	12 to 17	English, new	23s. to 25s.
White	14 to 18	Linseed cakes	— to —
Trefoil	— to —	English	10s. 10s. to 11s.
Old	— to —	Foreign	6s. 15s. to 7s.
Tares, new	5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

### PROVISIONS, LONDON, NOV. 11.

In consequence of the increased value of butter in all parts of Ireland, the market acquired more firmness, and prices further advanced fully 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; but not much business done. In foreign no change in the demand or price. Bacon sold better, prices 4s., 4s. 1/2, to 4s. 3/4, as in quality and size. Prime Waterford sizeable at 4s. 1/2, and next month. Heavy for four months, 4s. 1/2, to 4s. 3/4. Limerick shipped, sizeable, 4s.; intermediate weights, 4s. 1/2; heavy, 4s.; for shipment, 4s. and 3s. per cwt. Bale middles, from the short supply, wanted at full prices. Ties in slow sale and the turn cheaper. Lard more saleable. Hams, no change.

### HOPS, BOROUGH, MONDAY, NOV. 11.

Parties are now looking forward with considerable interest to the official report of the duty. Some estimate it at 140,000, and have backed it as high since this day week. The market is quiet, but prices are steady, and the demand is fair. Business, however, will be rather checked till the duty is out.

### POTATOES, BOROUGH, MONDAY, NOV. 11.

The prevailing east winds have prevented arrivals from the northern districts, but there have been several arrivals from the Channel Islands and Devonshire, yet the demand for the small stock of reds was not so good as was anticipated.

York Reds	55 to 70	Kent & Essex Whites	50 to 55
Perth do	50 to 60	Westbeach Kidneys	50 to 60
Early Devons do	55 to 60	Do. Whites	45 to 50
Cornwall do	55 to 60	Guernsey Blues	— to 50
Jersey Blues	— to 50	Prince Regents	50 to 60

### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, NOV. 11.

The beef trade was by far more active than for some period, and, in every instance, an advance took place on last week's quotations of quite 2d. per 8lbs, and at which a clearance was effected. The imports of live stock under the new tariff, during the past week, have consisted—for London and the various outports—of 150 beasts, and 160 sheep, from Germany and Holland. The supply of sheep was moderately good, while the mutton trade was steady, and last week's prices were freely obtained in every instance. The numbers of calves were small, and the sale for them was in a very sluggish state. In pigs very little was doing.

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	2 8 to 4 0	Pork	3 0 to 4 0

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday 619	217	217	370
Monday 3,499	30,550	87	487

### NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, MONDAY, NOV. 11.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.	Per 4lbs. by the carcase.
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 to 2 8	Mid. ditto 2 10 to 3 2
Prime large 2 10 to 3 2	Prime ditto 3 4 to 3 6
Prime small 2 2 to 3 4	Veal 3 0 to 4 0
Large Pork 2 6 to 3 4	Small Pork 3 6 to 4 0

### COTTON.

The demand from the trade continues good, but the disposition to sell is so very urgent that prices have gradually given way a little, and are not now quoted, for most descriptions of American and Surat, fully 1s. 8d. per lb., lower during the last fortnight. Brazil and Egyptian are also lower, but the quotations for them are considered quite nominal. In the course of the week, 3,000 American and 2,400 Surat have been taken on speculation, and 200 American and 300 Surat for export. The sales altogether amount to 42,130 bales.

### WOOL.

The manufacturers still buy very sparingly, and only for immediate use. There is no alteration from last week's prices. The imports of wool into London during the past week were 544 bales, of which 350 were from Spain, 175 from Germany, and 43 from Turkey.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 9.—At per load of 36 trusses.			
Coarse Meadow ..	70s. to 90s.	New Clover Hay ..	90s. to 120s.
New ditto .....	.. ..	Old ditto .....	.. ..
Useful Old ditto ..	92 .. 100	Oat Straw .....	28 .. 30
Fine Upland ditto	103 .. 108	Wheat Straw ....	30 .. 32

### COAL EXCHANGE, NOV. 11.

Stewart's, 23s. 6d.; Hetton's, 23s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 24s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 7.

### GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

TEA.—There was but little doing. Common sound Congou sold at 10 1/2d. to 10 3/4d. per lb.

COFFEE.—3,600 bags Java, offered in auction, were bought in above the market value; ordinary to good ordinary brown at 32s. to 38s. per cwt. 1,000 bags Ceylon were partly sold in auction at a decline of 6d. per cwt. A small parcel of damaged Mocha sold at lower rates.

SUGAR.—100 hhds Barbadoes sold in auction at full prices; good to fine yellow fetched 61s. to 66s. The total purchases amount to 800 hhds and tierces. The refined market was very animated, standard lumps selling at 73s., and brown grocery at 72s. to 72s. 6d. per cwt. A small parcel of Bengal sold at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. In foreign there was but little done, holders asking advanced rates.

COCOA.—50 bags Trinidad sold at 43s. to 44s. for ordinary to middling red.

RICE.—50 bags Bengal sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt. for small white.

PEPPER.—50 bags white sold at 6 1/2d per lb.

## Advertisements.

### ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.

### THE HALF-YEARLY COURT of GOVERNORS.

NORS will be holden on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at the HALL of COMMERCE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, to receive a Report of the Committee on the state of the Charity; to consider the proposition for constituting all ministers who advocate its claims, and make a collection for its benefit, Life Governors thereof; to allow corporate bodies, congregations, &c., to vote for a certain period, in the proportion of one vote for every five guineas they shall contribute; to elect Auditors for the year ensuing; and to elect into the school Fourteen children, viz. Eight Boys and Six Girls. The chair will be taken and business commence at eleven o'clock precisely.

November 1st, 1844. E. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Balloting Papers have been sent to every Governor whose address is known to the Secretary. New subscriptions entitle the contributor to vote immediately. Votes of unsuccessful candidates are placed to their credit for the following election. The contributor of 10s. 6d. annually, or 25s. by one payment, is entitled to one vote at each election. The contributor of £1 ls., or £10 10s. by one payment, to two votes, and in the same proportion for any larger sum contributed. Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received, if paid either at the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes street; to Messrs Nisbet and Co., Berners street; to the Secretary at the School; or to the Collector, Mr J. Harrison, 21, Doris street, Kennington cross.

\* Donors to the Building Fund are placed in the same position as Subscribers or Governors.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the BOYS' SCHOOL, and distribution of rewards, will take place at the INSTITUTION on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for which Tickets may be had of the Secretary. To commence at eleven o'clock.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff, will preside.

### STEWART'S PATENT CASTOR and ELASTIC HINGE.

In this Castor, the principles of the pivot, friction roller, and lever horn are combined, whereby the greatest strength and the most perfect freedom of action are obtained. It is made with sockets of all sizes, and also with plates, and is fixed with more facility than any other. It is adopted generally by the eminent pianoforte manufacturers, Messrs Collard and Collard and Messrs Broadwood and Son, as the best which has been presented to them.



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